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Vol. CXCIX, No. 2598
NOVEMBER 19, 1949

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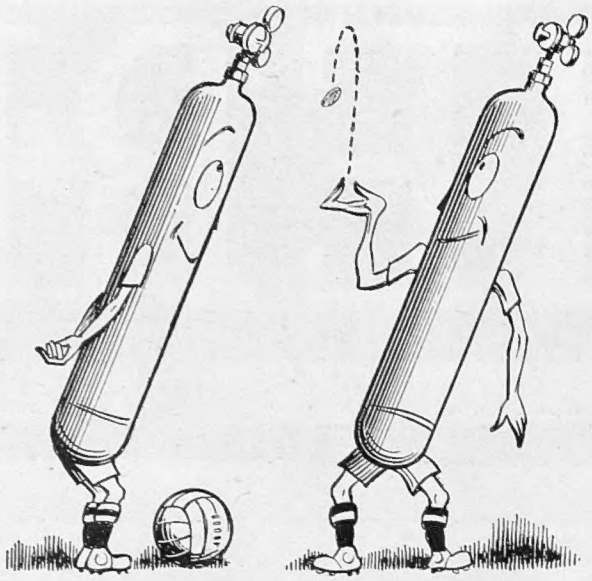

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Volume CXCIX No. 2598 The SPHERE, London, November 19, 1949

The SPHERE
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED "THE GRAPHIC"
THE EMPIRE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE ENTHRONEMENT OF THE BISHOP OF PORTSMOUTH—THE ROYAL NAVY PLAYS A PROMINENT PART IN THE CEREMONY AT PORTSMOUTH CATHEDRAL: The Right Rev. W. L. S. Fleming, fourth Bishop of the Diocese, is seen (right foreground) during the enthronement service. In the stalls beside him are the admirals and captains of Portsmouth naval establishments, and on the left are the civic representatives, headed by the Lord Mayor of Portsmouth

The Right Rev. W. L. S. Fleming, who was consecrated in October at Southwark, was enthroned as fourth Bishop of Portsmouth last week, and as usual in this diocese, it was both an ecclesiastical and a naval occasion. Dr. Fleming's predecessor at Portsmouth, the Right Rev. W. L. Anderson, (now Bishop of Salisbury) was well known in naval circles, and during the First World War won distinction in the Royal Naval Air Service. Dr. Fleming himself served as a naval chaplain in H.M.S. *Ganges* and H.M.S. *Queen Elizabeth* during the Second World War. He was Chaplain and Geologist of the British Graham Land Expedition of 1934-37, and more recently he became a director of the Scott Polar Research Institute. At Cambridge, where he was Dean and Chaplain of Trinity Hall, the new Bishop was president of the Coxswain's Society. He helped this year in coaching the winning eight against Oxford. As part of the Navy's welcome to the new Bishop, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Algernon Willis, Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth, gave permission for men of H.M.S. *Collingwood* to arrange the floodlighting of Portsmouth Cathedral

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A LONDON NEWSLETTER

1, NEW OXFORD STREET, W.C.1.

Cold Comfort and Turtle Soup.—The Premier was not at his best (or was he?) at the Guildhall Banquet or dinner. He cleared the air no whit. He left the wit to the Primate. The Lord Mayor went as far as he dared towards stimulating Mr. Attlee to tell the people something they wanted to hear. But the Premier (as so often with him) left it to his colleagues in another place to provide the traditional Guildhall Ministerial fare. Anyway, the Lord Mayor's hint fell too late. Premiers come prepared to the feast and last-minute revisions of scripts are not possible. Nevertheless, the Premier's references to the Commonwealth, to their difficulties and to their incredible generosity to Britain were well-timed and well-turned, and he praised our industry where praise was due, and bestowed mild reproof elsewhere. But for the rest Mr. Attlee droned on and slurred his syllables till the clock told the end; and nobody inside the hall or outside was much the wiser, or more resolute, or by a fraction more confident or less depressed and muddled. It was all so Delphic: "Our situation is critical: don't exaggerate our danger. We must all work harder and pull together. Some do, some don't. Our cuts are quite sufficient, our Treasury accountants assure us. Or they aren't. Then we must cut some more. Our friends overseas take a much more favourable view than our own people take of the Government's handling of the crisis. (But in practice British securities and the pound tumble on both sides of the water)." Is there a crisis? And the Rt. Hon. Sphinx replied: "Yes . . . and no." The Premier had quite a good dinner for austerity days, but he provided a Barmecide's feast for his hosts and audience.

Crisis in Filmland.—There is, it seems, a crisis in the cinema world. The Rank group presents a dismal report, which is a fair forecast of the condition of other and smaller groups. Almost all agree that the British film industry must be rescued and put back on its feet. I had an idea a few years ago that major securities of the big groups were gilt-edged securities. What has brought about this fearful decline? Some say—including members of a working party not concerned with fiscal matters—that the industry is taxed much too high, with 40 per cent. of box-office takings going in Entertainment Tax, not to speak of profits in Income Tax. Some suggest a Government rehabilitation loan of many millions. Others declare that monopoly is killing the industry and shouldering out of business worthy small groups which have much of value to contribute. They say that the big monopolists are almost dictators of what films may or shall not be shown, and can dictate to cinema proprietors the range and nature of their rentals. I know less about the making, shaping and distributing of films than the average child of five years old. But it would not surprise me to hear that the film unions themselves are helping towards the collapse of a great industry by the over-elaboration of the rules and conditions governing the nature and hours of work of their various grades. I am certainly anxious that the cinema industry should not perish—since it gives pleasure or employment to so vast a number of the race—provided always that it is possible so to reorganise it as to make it worth preserving. If we could start again, out of fetters, to build up a healthy cinema trusteeship, relying on our native genius, we could build up the most powerful educational instrument of which the results in making good citizens would be swift and effective; so that soon enough the only censorship would be the taste of patrons.

"This Strip-Tease Age."—"I couldn't agree with you more" is my own modest reply to Lady Astor's latest public pronouncement on the vulgarities of "this strip-tease age with its insistence on sex." Her pronouncements, so stimulating, often so sound, are no longer of daily or weekly occurrence, as once they were. "It is," she added, "the educated men and women who could put things right. . . . More and more people are seeing now that it is the educated people who count." We have got into trouble by paying too much attention to the uneducated, she argued. Very true; but what a long road we must travel before the educated minority can once more pull its weight in social life. Bombshell as it may seem and sound, the American visitors who came among us in the Edwardian Era—the apex of our "social brilliance and enlightenment"—often recorded the verdict that, compared with America, we were "dull, heavy and stuffy!" There is a mass of evidence on that verdict. And the Edwardians learned very, very quickly from America. The ladies learned their lessons even quicker than men, and turned London and England from a man's city and country into a woman's (like New York and U.S.A.) in a very few years. What a transformation since 1901! There seems no stopping the swing-over. For all will agree that a strip-tease age is the result of a partnership among the sexes. Base men or shrewd may put on the strip-tease act, but it only holds the stage if the girls co-operate and welcome it. And the women have become very much emancipated since Edwardian American visitors told them they were stuffy. So much so, that I doubt if they can quickly reform this strip-tease age, if they would.

THE ROYAL VARIETY SHOW—THE KING AND QUEEN, FOLLOWED BY PRINCESS ELIZABETH AND PRINCESS MARGARET, AS THEY ARRIVED AT THE LONDON COLISEUM FOR THE COMMAND PERFORMANCE: The show was as packed with good things as ever, and the most appreciated item was a topical and stirring scene featuring a model of the "Amethyst." Maurice Chevalier, now a veteran, but with all his old verve, Michael Bentine, a brilliant newcomer, and Wilfred Pickles, of "Have a Go" fame, were among the stars of an all-star cast

Professor Bernal and the B.A.—I have got left behind in the matter of Professor Bernal and the British Association, and I have no accurate report of his statement in Moscow on August 27. As a result of it, the British Association recently decided not to re-elect him to their Council. He has replied to this decision in a letter which the Council is to consider. In that letter he remarked about the policy of the B.A.: "This policy is one of using a scientific effort, far greater than is made available for improving the condition of life of the people, to produce new 'scientific' weapons clearly directed against the peoples of the Soviet Union." I am very glad to think we may hear more of this matter and obtain a full marshalling of the arguments on either side. For most of us would say that nothing could be more right and desirable in an ideal world than that the whole power of science should be harnessed to the improvement of the health and happiness of the people, but that nothing could be more remote from the truth than that our scientists, or some of them, are producing weapons clearly directed aggressively against the Soviet Union. When we hear the Moscow machine grinding out that propaganda we shrug our shoulders and deplore its hopeless, stultifying childishness. It is enormously important that the whole truth from both sides in this little dispute should be made available to us. For I myself am still not convinced that any power in the world would welcome an atomic world war, and that it is still anxiety for their own protection and defence and not imperialism or aggression which leads them to the crater edge.

Not a Woman's Job.—The Government "a stately pleasure-ground decreed" for the Festival of Britain and the authorities concerned are to have a little Bill put through which will find money for a board of fourteen directors to turn 40 acres of Battersea Park into something really pleasurable. These delights will include a petrified forest, revolving flower-beds and a caterpillar maze, with many other features of first-rate entertainment. The names of the fourteen directors of the revels are announced, and (if there is no misprint) there is not a woman among them! What a curtain, what a sidelight, on the feminist movement! What do they know of gardens, who only kitchens know? Or, for that matter, of *fun*, who get their fun in the queues? And yet I wonder whether a board of directors composed fifty-fifty of men and women would have so lightly planned and plumped for a petrified forest, revolving flower-beds and caterpillar maze.

Thoughts on the Bloody Hand.—Sometimes—indeed often—I see eye to eye with "Peterborough" of the *Daily Telegraph*. Sometimes we harp on the same string. In reference to the baronetcy recently conferred on Sir G. Aylwen, "Peterborough" remarked that it is the only baronetcy conferred this year, and that for the past three years only three have been created, all in favour of retiring Lord Mayors. Since the Socialists came in, in 1945, only five have been created, against 105 between '31 and '45. There are now 1,500 such creations in being. It is not a party matter or preference. Hundreds of Conservatives regard this creation as outworn and absurd and better liquidated. An old and time-honoured convention keeps it alive for Lord Mayors, yet I think a G.C.B. or G.B.E. would do the trick as well. I shall be surprised if five years hence the Upper House has not undergone so radical a change in its composition that the creation of hereditary peerages will no longer be a constitutional necessity, and that by then the clear tendency of late years towards limiting the raising of peers to the three highest grades will at least amount to the virtual "stay-put" of dukes, marquesses and earls. Viscountcies "never were worth while," though even old creations among barons still easily succumb to them, if offered. If then, five years hence, the hereditary peerage begins to decline for lack of new creations, with how much more reason is the same process to be desired in the baronetcy which has never served any constitutional need!

"WITH BEST WISHES"

It is not too early to think of Christmas presents—especially for friends overseas. Those in search of a gift will find that a year's subscription to THE SPHERE provides an ideal solution. Each week, the new copy will be a fresh reminder of the kind thought and good wishes of the friend at home. Orders for subscriptions for THE SPHERE to be sent overseas can now be taken. They should be addressed: The Subscription Department, THE SPHERE, Commonwealth House, 1, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1, together with the name and address of the person to whom the copies are to be sent, and enclosing the price of the subscription. Canada, £5 Elsewhere abroad, £5 5s. (to include the Christmas Number).

MR. BERNARD DREW

Mr. Bernard Drew, who wrote the article to which I referred in a paragraph in this column in our issue of October 8 under the heading "Lord Milford Haven," states that my comments reflect upon him.

He points out that the statements on which I commented *were* made by Lord Milford Haven, and I and the Editor and Publishers and Printers of THE SPHERE apologise to Mr. Drew for any reflection upon him or upon his reputation as a journalist which my paragraph, quite inadvertently, may have contained and for any annoyance or inconvenience caused to him thereby.

It follows that the words attributed by Mr. Drew to Lord Milford Haven were therefore entirely accurately reported and it is unnecessary for me further to comment on those remarks. Truth is sometimes stranger than fiction.

THE OLD STAGER

THE C NTESS OF HAREWOOD CUTS THE CAKE AT THE GOLDEN JUBILEE GATHERING OF THE SOCIETY OF YORKSHIRE-M , HELD AT THE DORCHESTER : Watched by her husband from a nearby table, the Countess cleft the giant c , with its fifty candles. The cake was the gift of Sir Bracewell Smith, President of the Society and fo er Lord Mayor of London. The Countess wore a frock of black taffeta with a white satin Bertha collar, a uble row of pearls, drop diamond ear-rings, a diamond brooch, also a white rose, emblem of the Yorkists

THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF HAREWOOD ARRIVE AT THE DORCHESTER : They both wore white roses in honour of the big occasion, the golden jubilee dinner of the Society of Yorkshiremen in London

Social and Sporting Occasions

YORKSHIRE in LONDON
LONDON in LANCASHIRE

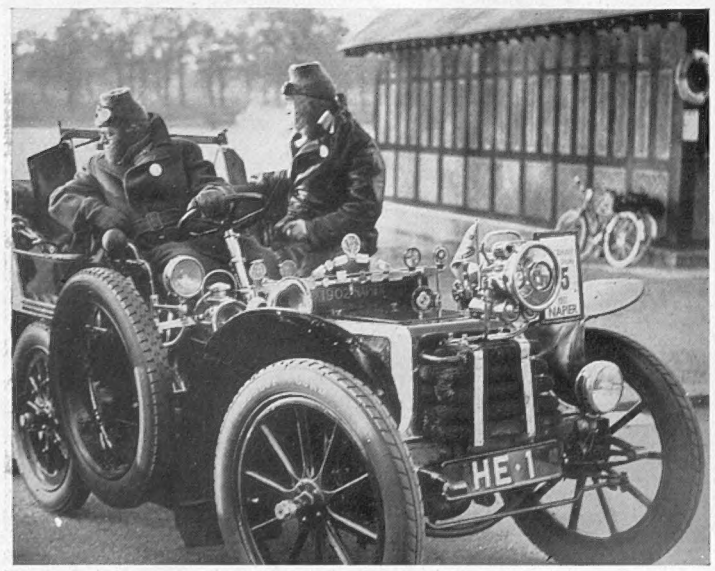
THE PRINCESSES AT AINTREE—THEY GO TO THE LIVERPOOL MEETING TO SEE MONAVEEN RUN IN THE GRAND SEFTON STEEPLECHASE : *Left*—Princess Margaret in the grandstand with Lord Sefton. *Right*—Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret walking in the unsaddling enclosure with Lord Sefton and Lord Derby. Princess Elizabeth's horse, Monaveen, which she owns in partnership with the Queen, ran a fine race in the Grand Sefton, but, although jumping well for most of the journey, failed to beat Freebooter, a notable finisher on the run-in. Monaveen was by no means disgraced, however, and the horse's chances in the Grand National in four months' time are obviously bright indeed, the longer distance being to his advantage. The Aintree meeting took place in very bad weather

AN "OLD TIMER" PASSES THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL ON THE ANNUAL RUN TO BRIGHTON: Major J. Gardiner drives a Locomobile Steam Car, made in America in 1899. He was one of 125 competitors in the R.A.C.'s annual veteran car run from London to Brighton. Last Sunday was cold but dry and sunny for the run, which commemorates the Emancipation Day run held on November 14, 1896. 110 of the 125 starters qualified for the awards by maintaining average speeds of 15 m.p.h. for cars made before 1903, and 20 m.p.h. for the rest. The heavily-clad, goggled drivers assembled at the Magazine in Hyde Park for their uncomfortable journey, which ended at the Marine Drive in Brighton, where a large crowd awaited them. Two cars in the pre-1903 class were disqualified because they exceeded their speed for age! Commander C. L. A. Woolard's 1895 Leon-Bollee was the oldest car to finish the course. An 1896 Lutzmann, unused since 1902, and rebuilt this year, finished but did not qualify

THE OLD TIMERS RUN TO BRIGHTON

This Year's Veteran Car Run in November Sunshine

A 1901 PANHARD-LEVASSOR CROSSES WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ON THE FIRST LEG OF THE RUN: Mr. Alec Hodson and Mr. C. Clutton of Lavenham, Suffolk, and their passengers were well wrapped and rain-coated, but no rain fell

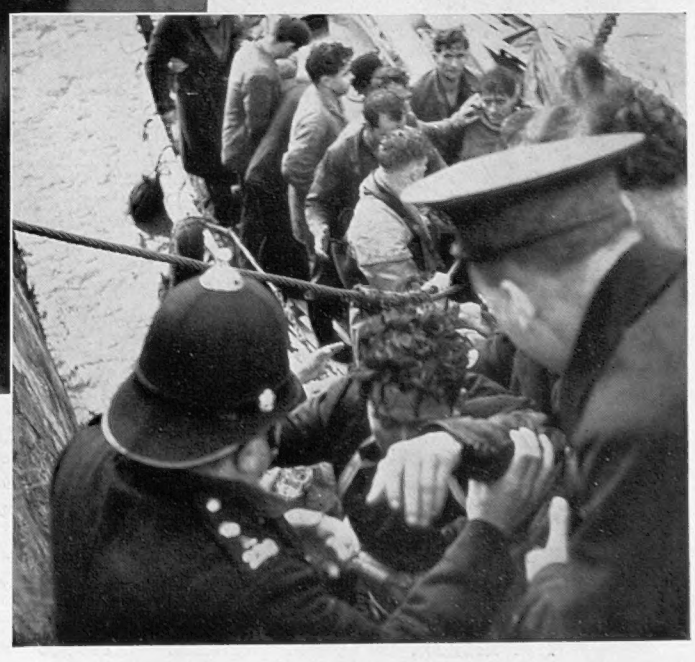


"OLD TIMERS" FROM FAMOUS STABLES: *On the left* Mr. G. H. Eyre and his passenger, Mr. G. Bennett, in great coats, goggles and Balaclava helmets, get ready for the start. Their car is a 12-h.p. Napier which was built in 1902, and which has been running in the R.A.C. annual veteran car race from London to Brighton since 1933. Mr. Eyre has owned the car since it was made forty-seven years ago. *On right:* Another 12-h.p. car, a French Darracq, built in 1903, gave its driver, Mr. B. Thorpe, and his passenger more protection than most of the models with its heavy, square-built hood

THE ILFRACOMBE LIFEBOAT "RICHARD SILVER OLIVER" ARRIVES AT ILFRACOMBE WITH THE SURVIVORS OF THE SPANISH COLLIER "MONTE GURUGU": **The 3,500-ton vessel foundered with a terrific explosion after being swamped by mountainous seas in the Bristol Channel off the North-Devon Coast.** It was soon after the captain and his crew abandoned ship that the water reached the boilers and the vessel blew up. The Ilfracombe lifeboat brought eighteen survivors to port

AFTER THE DEVON COAST TRAGEDY

Ilfracombe Lifeboat Brings Ashore the Survivors of the Spanish Steamer *Monte Gurugu*



A HELPING HAND FOR THE SURVIVORS OF THE SPANISH COLLIER "MONTE GURUGU": *Above and on right*—**This was the scene at Ilfracombe as the exhausted men were brought ashore from the R.N.L.B. "Richard Silver Oliver."** The Spanish ship foundered shortly after the start of a voyage from Newport, Mon., to Genoa with a cargo of 5,000 tons of Welsh coal. In all twenty-five men were rescued, eighteen of them by the *Richard Silver Oliver*, and twelve were reported drowned or missing. Captain Luis Bilbao-Munariz, and members of the crew described the loss of the *Monte Gurugu* to Mr. M. G. Palmer, the librarian of Ilfracombe, who acted as interpreter. The ship, the captain said, was battered by seas throughout the night, and about 4.30 a.m. on Sunday the captain found that she was sinking by the bow. The stern was then so high out of the water that the vessel would no longer answer the helm. He concluded that a plate in the bows had been smashed. Realising that it was impossible to reach port he sent an S O S message when a little east of Lundy, and this was received on shore. Huge seas were breaking over the sides and Captain Bilbao-Munariz finally decided to abandon ship

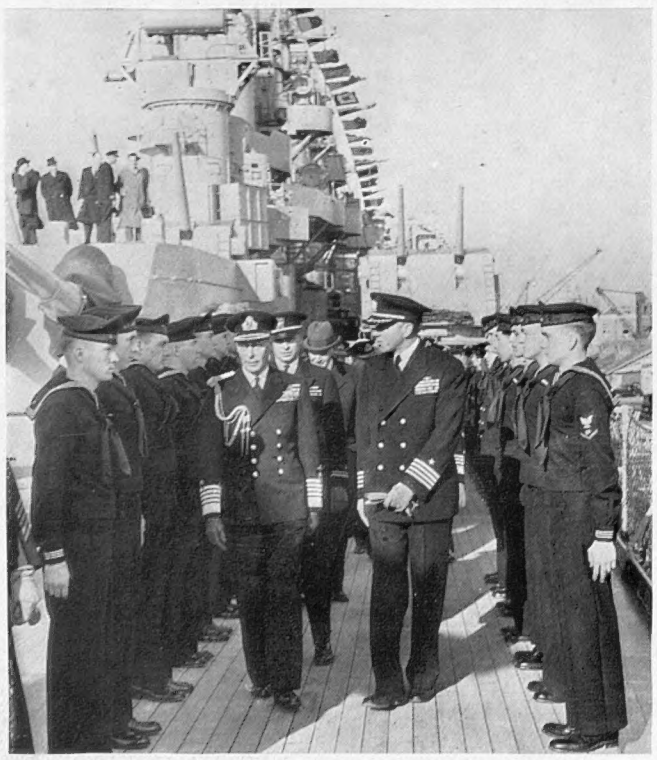
THE KING FLIES HIS FLAG IN THE U.S.S. "COLUMBUS"

A Great Welcome at Portsmouth

In bright November sunshine, with flags flutter stiffly in a keen north-west wind, the King was pip aboard the U.S.S. *Columbus* on a courtesy visit. *Columbus* lay alongside the south railway jetty and ne her, also dressed overall, were the battleships K *George V* and *Duke of York*, also the old *Victory*. T crew of the *Columbus* lined the rails and stood to attenti as the King was piped on board. As he stepped on to quarterdeck the Royal Standard, which had been stru in the *Victory*, was hoisted in the *Columbus*. Among guests at the luncheon given by Admiral Richard Conol C.-in-C. of the American Naval Forces in the Easte Atlantic and Mediterranean, were Mr. Lewis Dougl the United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James Lord Hall, the First Lord of the Admiralty; Admiral the Fleet Lord Fraser of the North Cape, the First S Lord; and Mr. John Kenney, Chief of the Mission Economic Co-operation. In the afternoon Admi Conolly showed his Royal guest and the other visito an exhibition of American naval documentary fil

THE KING COMES ABOARD THE U.S.S. "COLUMBUS" AT PORTSMOUTH: His Majesty, as the Royal Salute is sounded, steps from the gangway to the quarterdeck of the United States cruiser at the start of his courtesy visit. Waiting to receive the King were Admiral Conolly and Mr. Lewis Douglas, the United States Ambassador. The left-handed salute given by the bo'sun's mate at the ship's rail is in accordance with American naval regulations. He holds his call in his right hand after piping the King on board

THE ROYAL STANDARD FLYING FROM THE MAIN MAST OF THE FLAGSHIP: This is the third ti in history that a King of England has hoisted Standard in an American warship. The fi occasion was in November 1918, when Ki George V visited Admiral Rodman on board t U.S. flagship *New York* in the Firth of Fo



THE KING MAKES HIS INSPECTION ACCOMPANIED BY CAPTAIN E. R. McCLEAN, CAPTAIN OF THE U.S.S. "COLUMBUS": His Majesty on the quarterdeck of the 13,600-ton heavy cruiser

GATHERED BENEATH THE TRIPLE TURRETS OF THE HEAVY CRUISER "COLUMBUS": A group on board t flagship of Admiral R. L. Conolly. Front row (left to right): Mr. John W. Kenney (Chief of the Missi for Economic Co-operation), Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fraser, Mr. Lewis Douglas, His Majesty King, Admiral Conolly, Lord Hall, and Admiral of the Fleet Sir Algernon Willis (Commander-in-Ch Portsmouth). Back row (left to right): Captain E. R. McLean (captain of the "Columbus"), Rear-Admi Bolger, U.S.N., Rear-Admiral D. S. Cornwell, U.S.N., Major-General A. M. Harper, Rear-Admiral G. Henderson, U.S.N., Rear-Admiral P. B. R. W. William-Powlett, and Captain Sir Harold G. Campbell,

THE KING ABOARD "COLUMBUS"—HIS MAJESTY INSPECTING THE GUARD OF HONOUR OF UNITED STATES MARINES ABOARD THE U.S. HEAVY CRUISER: In the background, and also dressed overall for the occasion, was the Royal Navy battleship H.M.S. "King George V." After the King had carried out his inspection he visited some of the crew's quarters and the ship's galleys. He saw the midday meal for 1,000 men being served. After an official photograph had been taken beneath the big guns, the King took lunch with Admiral Conolly and his other guests. The King left the "Columbus" at 3.15 and his flag was struck in the ship

SPOTLIGHT ON NOBEL PRIZEWINNERS

Nearly 200 Have Been Acclaimed **By FERDINAND TUOHY**

THE origin of the annual Nobel prizes has often fed humour of the sardonic kind. Here was a fellow who, after teaching humanity the most efficacious manner of blowing itself up, left his fortune to the advance of peace, enlightenment and humanitarian discovery.

It might have been one huge last joke by this man who took a very dim view of most things, including himself. Did he not once write in the third person to his brother, of "Alfred Nobel whose miserable existence should have been terminated at birth by a humane doctor, as he drew his first howling breath"?

A lonely millionaire for ever on the move, this Swede could get no "kick" whatever out of life, even when he was fêted as a world genius during the last third of the nineteenth century. No fleshpots for Nitro-Glycerine Alfred. At a time when the pulse of the wide world throbbed in Paris, Alfred found Parisiennes dull. But that could be traced to his misogamy and more: women, he wrote of as "the fair, but usually repulsive sex."

On the solitary occasion that Nobel paid a compliment to woman—to educated Russian women who were "enchanting in conversation"—this had to be added: "Unfortunately they have an aversion to soap, but one must not ask too much."

This twisted mortal had no use for the Christian dogma. But he was all in favour of the Christian ethic. If you look at him from a little closer, more than one thing is explained logically enough. Why did he bequeath £10,000 a year to medicine? Partly because himself was racked by vain suffering over many years. Why did he bestow a like prize on literature "of an idealistic nature"? Partly because himself had been a dud author in that special line.

That worst of dudness: novels awash with endless metaphysical and political arguments. Alfred's offerings would be called ideological tripe to-day, though not all would disagree with their main burden—that democracy had shown itself a failure as form of government and that the best solution lay in an elected dictator.

Alfred's thinking on how to bring about a general peace assumes a certain freshness of conception in the light of atomic destruction. He wrote to a peace-conference promoter long years before Henry Ford's *Ark* arrived off Scandinavia in a ragtime effort to suppress the infant 1914 war: "My factories may end war sooner than your congresses. On the day when two army corps will be able to destroy each other in one second all civilised nations will recoil from wars in horror and disband their armies."

Something of an optimist? Maybe so, yet mankind in the atomic age is assuredly reflecting along the lines of Nobel's thought, which may or may not account for the accrued interest in his prizes. Nobel was no crank in the clouds. He also wanted a Council of Europe to which countries would submit their quarrels for one "cooling" year before passing to the last extremity if such it had to be.

Alfred even aired a scheme for collective security, with member-states pledged to take common action against an aggressor. So was he thinking ahead in that wonderful period of warless *bienaise* of the 1880's.

If wars have grown to be worse and more frequent ever since Nobel died at San Remo fifty-three years ago, we must look beyond his genius for exploding mortals to far more potent causes. For that matter, his historic bequest cannot be judged too exclusively by the absence of peace criterion. There have been close on 200 Nobel prize-winners since the first awards were made, and the fields of medicine, physics and chemistry—their leaders—have benefited in highly practical forms from Nobel's incentives. Now, it is made known, those who survive of that 200 shall have some say in future nominations for the prizes.

The literature prize has been criticised for having that idealistic "must" tied to it. Hence a tendency to refuse to recognise the award as the crown of crowns in this realm. Still, among those who have worn it, have been Mommsen, Kipling, Maeterlinck, Tagore, Anatole France, Bergson, Yeats, Shaw, Galsworthy, Pirandello, Roger Martin du Gard, Sinclair Lewis, Knut Hamsun, Sigrid Undset; while one mustn't lose sight of the fact that several of the winners of the most coveted award, the Peace Prize, have done so through their writing.

The full list of Peace Prize winners may be instructive. Let us divide matters in three: up to 1914, during the inter-war years, and since 1945.

The first category opened with three Swiss: Dunant (founder of the Red Cross), Ducommeur and Gobet. Then followed an Englishman, Sir Randal Cremer, the Institute of International Law; the German Baroness Bertha von Suttner; Theodore Roosevelt; an Italian, Moneta; a Frenchman, Renault; a Swede, Arnoldson; a Dane, Berger; a Belgian, Bernaert; Baron d'Etournelles de Constant; the International Peace Bureau; Asser (Dutch) and Fried (Austrian) tied; Elihu Root; and La Fontaine, Belgian.

Were these names not deemed of sufficiently wide appeal? Only five or six have a familiar ring to-day. At any rate, the five Oslo parliamentarians who do this picking shot right to the top for Woodrow Wilson when peace returned in 1919; and there followed a galaxy with a strong League of Nations flavour: Léon Bourgeois, Branting, Lange, Nansen, Austen Chamberlain (tying with General Dawes), and Briand, tying with Stresemann.

Quality declined with Fernand Buisson and Kellogg, rose notably with Jane Addams and Nicholas Murray Butler, and re-assumed its former texture with Sir Norman Angell (why not until 1933?), Arthur Henderson, Carl von Ossietzky and Lord Robert Cecil, the inter-war years finishing with impersonal awards to the Red Cross and Nansen Refugee Organisation.

But a more horrible war came, in spite of the newly-sought lustre, and whether by design or not, there has been no rush for big United Nations names since 1945. Cordell Hull, the Red Cross, and two Quaker gentlemen named Balch and Mott have preceded Lord Boyd Orr.

We talk food quite a lot, and so do all kinds of foreigners. But will Governments be persuaded to talk food together in the same purposeful way that we do? No, they will not. Lord Boyd Orr says he found the United States, France and India strongly in favour of a world food plan, and that the majority of countries want one. But that is as far as it has reached.

To give a peace prize to a food propagandist is a novelty. The Scottish Lord was himself greatly surprised. Yet his reasoning shows him to be a more fitting recipient than many who have preceded him. This distinguished doctor says world food production can be doubled by genuine co-operation, and that the resultant removal of hunger and poverty is the absolute precursor of a world of peace.

Lord Boyd Orr gives his prize money to the creation of a London Peace Centre and to the World Movement for World Federation whose headquarters are in Paris. So it is not surprising that his award was announced long before the others.

The five members of the Storthing must have had the former dynamic head of the F.A.O. in mind. They are: Gunnar Jahn, Liberal M.P. and banker; Gustav Natvig-Pederson, Labour Speaker of the House; Mrs. Aase Lionaes, chairwoman of Norway's Women's Labour Organisation, Editor Martin Tranmael of the *Arbeiderbladet*, and Conservative Chairman of the Upper House, C. J. Hambro.

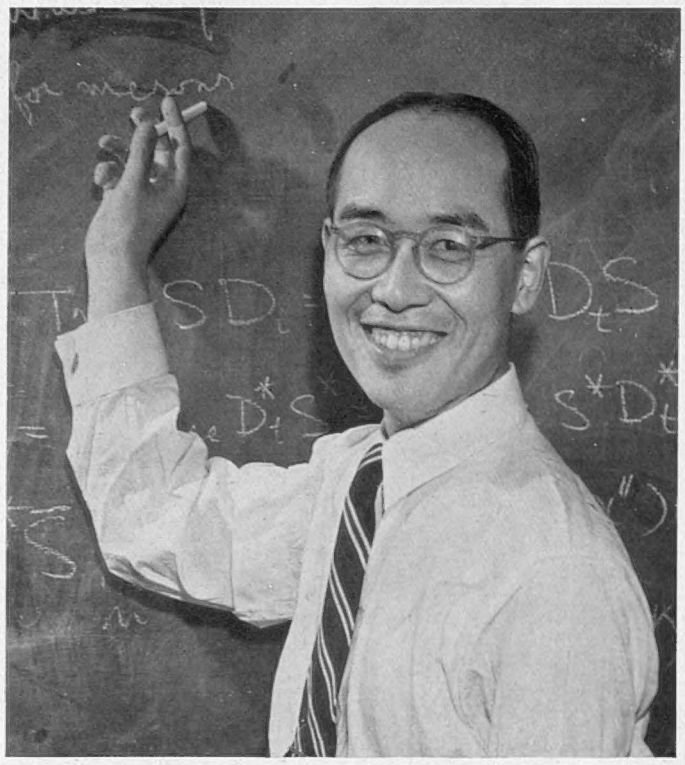
Candidates must be proposed by qualified people and in writing. There may be as many as thirty candidates, or more, and heretofore failures have not been revealed to the world. But this is the age of "leakages." So we know that among those who failed this time were Drew Pearson, the American commentator-columnist, responsible for so many leakages of State Department secrets; Dona Eva Peron and her husband, the Argentine President; Mrs. Roosevelt, Mr. F. McCloy (from high official finance to U.S. High Commissioner in Germany), President Karl Renner, of Austria; the International Red Cross, and the Grotius Society of London.

We furthermore learn there were all of thirty-five candidates for the Literature award, which is decided on a vote among eighteen members of the Swedish Academy; that Benedetto Croce and Winston Churchill shared the lead in the straight; but that finally the judges decided the Italian philosopher was too old (outmoded?) and the British historian too controversial.

A peculiar interest attaches to the award of the Physics prize to Dr. Hideki Yukawa. This forty-two-year-old Americanised Japanese takes the 156,000 crowns for his theory on the meson as the binding force keeping the atomic nucleus together in spite of tremendous forces striving to split it. What grips me, though, is that Dr. Yukawa was in Hiroshima on the morning the first atom bomb was dropped, and that shortly afterwards a second American air-crew dropped a message of warning to him, telling the true nature of the bomb.

The Chemistry prize goes to Professor Giauque, of California, for studies in the behaviour of matter in temperatures close to absolute zero, and that for Medicine jointly to Zürich's Dr. Hess and Lisbon's Dr. Moniz.

Dr. Moniz has developed a surgical operation on the brain called prefrontal leucotomy. It has been performed with mostly satisfactory results on 10,000 patients suffering from such mental illnesses as schizophrenia and paranoia. Why didn't Dr. Moniz get on to Hitler in time? That would have won him all the Nobel Peace Prizes for ever so long.



THE FIRST JAPANESE TO RECEIVE A NOBEL PRIZE: Dr. Yukawa, Professor of Physics at Kyoto University and visiting Professor of Physics at Columbia University, receives the 1949 Nobel award for Physics. Yukawa gained world-wide publicity in 1935 with his startling theory of the meson, a factor in the binding forces of nature. With regard to his discovery, Dr. Yukawa declares: "It is very hard to distinguish between matter and energy. A meson is in between matter and energy"

THE AMERICAN-BORN BRITISH POET WHO WON THE NOBEL PRIZE FOR LITERATURE IN 1948: Mr. T. S. Eliot lecturing in Berlin recently, where he took as his subject "The Idea of a European Society," addressing a packed audience at the Free Technical University in the British Sector of the city. T. S. Eliot, born at St. Louis, Missouri, and educated at Harvard, the Sorbonne, and Merton College, Oxford, has lived in England for the greater part of his life. His first volume of poems, *Prufrock and Other Observations*, was published in 1917. The publication of *The Waste Land* in 1922 marked Eliot's emergence as a major poet. Its apparent obscurity and unquestionable difficulty ensured that its original impact was on a small literary circle. In the '30's Eliot received Academic recognition

THE STREETS RAN WITH MOLTEN RUBBER

THE GREAT LIVERPOOL DOCK FIRE

The streets of Liverpool's dockland ran with molten rubber during last week's fire in No. 2 Gladstone Dock, on Merseyside. To augment the Liverpool Brigades, fire engines came from Ellesmere Port, Chester, Widnes and Birkenhead, and a change in the direction of the wind enabled the fire-boat *William Gregson* and the salvage-boat *Salvor* to play hoses on the blaze. There was wool in the warehouse as well as rubber, and this, too, was ignited. Hundreds of motor-cars for export, bales of cotton and rubber and a neighbouring warehouse were saved by the firemen. On the morning after the outbreak liquid rubber covered a large area of the dock estate. The worst trouble faced by the firemen was the smell of the burning rubber, and no man could approach the burning warehouse without a mask.

CHOKING BLACK SMOKE MUSHROOMS OVER THE GLADSTONE DOCK: An aerial view of the great fire on Merseyside, where a three-storey warehouse, packed with thousands of tons of raw rubber, blazed for two days. In the foreground the cargo vessel "Venus" is seen being moved to a place of safety. More than twenty fire engines were engaged in bringing the outbreak under control

A HARD BATTLE FOR THE FIREMEN: Playing hoses on the burning warehouse was no easy task, owing to the density of the smoke and the smell of the burning rubber. The firemen had to wear breathing apparatus

AS NIGHT FELL ON MERSEYSIDE: The Gladstone Dock fire seen during the hours of darkness, when many hundreds of firemen battled on. At midnight almost the entire shed, which is 400 yards long and 30 yards wide, was ablaze. In all six ships had to be moved

WATER IS PLAYED ON THE FLAMES FROM A SALVAGE-BOAT: The fire can be seen menacing one of the big cranes above the warehouse. During the first night, when the flames got control of the whole building, several of these cranes crashed into the inferno of the warehouse

A NEW GIANT TRANSPORT FOR THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE: This close-up view shows part of the retractable tricycle-type landing-gear of the Douglas C 124 A, an extensively modified version of the Douglas Globemaster (the C 74), and now in production for the United States Air Force. The C 124 A is designed to carry a maximum of 222 fully-equipped troops or a cargo-load of 23 tons. As an ambulance it will carry 123 stretcher cases, 45 sitting patients and a nursing crew of 15. The C 124 A is the latest American example of the tendency to build big, and it undoubtedly has a big part to play in the logistics of the American Services. The fact that two full-size double-decker buses could be embarked within its fuselage and driven off within a few moments of touching ground is testimony to the immensity of this freighter and to its potentialities as a transport. It is being made at the Douglas Long Beach plant, California

CRUISING OVER THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE: This is the first picture taken from another aircraft of the Brabazon I, the Bristol giant which is now undergoing extensive tests from Filton Aerodrome. The smallness of the eight coupled engines in relation to the vast wing-span of 230 ft. is clearly demonstrated. The fin is 50 ft. in height

JET PLANE EJECTION PRACTICE: A sergeant of the United States Marines being driven at 50-ft. per second to the summit of the practice tower used at Farmville, Virginia, the Philadelphia Naval Base. The purpose of the equipment is to duplicate a pilot's sensations when using an ejection seat to escape from a jet plane in trouble. The curtain over the Marine Sergeant's face is a protective device

THE GIANT JAWS OF THE DOUGLAS C 124 A, THE MIGHTY NEW FREIGHTER FOR THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE: The clam-shell doors are shown open and the ramps are down, ready for vehicles to drive off or on. In addition to the loading ramp for vehicles, there is also an electrically-operated loading elevator amidships. The C 124 A transport has a wing-span exceeding 173 ft. and the fuselage is more than 127 ft. long. Considerable C 74 cooling is being used in the C 124 A, thus enabling the makers to produce their prototype up to the scheduled date

THE LITTLE FREIGHTER AND THE MIGHTY AIR-LINER: A Bristol transport seen flying above and behind the Brabazon I. The vast bulk of the Brabazon (she weighs 130 tons) is offset by slender lines. During her taxi-ing and flight tests a series of instruments have been installed in the Brabazon, and these in fact take up half the fuselage. To save time in checking performance, all instrument readings are recorded photographically. Brabazon II is to be fitted with gas turbines for a 350-m.p.h. speed

BIGGER THAN EVER IN THE AIR

THE BRABAZON I CONTINUES HER TESTS: THE NEW DOUGLAS GIANT: THE FATE OF LOCKHEED'S CONSTITUTION

A BIG DIP FOR APOLLO: Testing the fuselage of a pressurised air-liner. A high-altitude pressure test on the hull of one of Britain's newest jet-engined machines is seen being carried out in a water-tank. The aircraft is the Armstrong-Whitworth Apollo, and instead of carrying out the normal tests by increasing the air pressure against the hull, the Company decided upon a water test. To carry this out a 27,000-gallon water-tank was built, and into it was placed a 20-ft. section of the fuselage. The empty structure was itself filled with water and the pressure was increased until it reached 13 lb. to the square inch. This is more than twice the pressure needed to give passengers the comfort of an 8,000-ft. altitude when flying at 20,000 ft.

THE AMERICAN NAVY'S BIGGEST EVER—THE 92-TON LOCKHEED CONSTITUTION WHICH WAS COMMISSIONED THIS YEAR, TOGETHER WITH A SECOND AIRCRAFT OF THE SAME TYPE: There were rumours that the Constitutions were being put in storage, the U.S. Navy now having insufficient funds to operate them. It is possible, however, that they will be assigned to Military Air Transport Services. Both aircraft are now at Nopfelt Field, San Francisco, and the one in this picture is seen beside a U.S. Naval Beechcraft of 47-ft. wing-span. The Constitution is built on the "double bubble" principle, with the top deck of its pressurised fuselage designed with troop-type seats for naval personnel and a bottom deck designed for freight or personnel. In addition to the two protype aircraft built to the order of the United States Navy, a commercial version was ordered by Pan-American and later cancelled. The four-wheel landing-gear of the Constitution distributes the machine's great weight scientifically, and so light is its touch that a signal light is provided in the cockpit to tell the pilot of the aircraft the exact moment when the pre-rotating wheels touch the ground

A Survey of the Foreign News in Pictures

THE BRUSSELS AGREEMENT AND THE BECHUANALAND DISPUTE

AGREEMENT AT THE QUAI D'ORSAY—THE CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL OF THE BRUSSELS TREATY POWERS MEETS IN PARIS WHERE THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, BELGIUM, THE NETHERLANDS AND LUXEMBOURG SIGN CONVENTIONS OF SOCIAL SECURITY AND MEDICAL ASSISTANCE: *Left*—A general view of the gathering, showing M. Schuman, the French Foreign Minister, seated in the centre of the table on the left. *Right*—Mr. Bevin signing one of the conventions

There have been two tangible achievements from the seventh session of the Consultative Council of the Brussels Treaty Powers The Ministers have signed conventions of social security and medical assistance. They complete and cap the network of belated agreements which ensure that the nationals of any one member country will receive in any other member country the same benefits and treatment as citizens of that other member country are themselves accustomed to expect. At a time when many gatherings of Powers are taking place, this meeting in Paris was of special significance, as the Brussels Treaty is, in important respects, the most binding and specific of the various pacts signed since the war. The Five Powers have made it plain that they do not consider the bonds between them to have been in any way loosened by their inclusion during recent months in wider, but more loosely-knit associations

A RED-LETTER DAY IN ISRAEL: Mr. Harry Levine, President Weizmann and Prime Minister Ben Gurion walking past cheering crowds after attending the dedication of the Weizmann Institute of Science at Rehovoth, near Tel Aviv. The institute is dedicated to Israel's President, hardly less well known for his work in the realm of science than he has been a champion of Zionism. Chaim Weizmann was born at Motol, Russia, and in a few days' time he celebrates his seventy-fifth birthday. At one time the President was reader in bio-chemistry at Manchester University. During the 1914-18 War he was in charge of Admiralty laboratories

SAMPLING THE "CUP": Mrs. Perle Mesta (right), United States Minister to Luxembourg and a famous giver of parties in Washington, D.C., with Senator Elmar Thomas, of Oklahoma, Chairman of the Armed Services Sub-Committee of the Senate Appropriation Committee, and other guests at the Minister's recent reception in Luxembourg. Fifty guests sat down to a dinner of lobster and steak, and the party was voted one of the most spectacular affairs given in Luxembourg in recent years. Mrs. Mesta is planning further entertainments on the same generous scale

THE POPE HOLDS A SOLEMN MASS IN THE SISTINE CHAPEL: *Left*—His Holiness enthroned during the annual service to mark the passing of Cardinals in the course of the year. Seated on the right of the altar is Cardinal Piazza, celebrant of the Mass. Seated in the right foreground are Cardinals and Bishops. *Right*—The Pope giving his blessing on entering the Sistine Chapel. This year's Mass was for Emanuel Cardinal Suhard, Archbishop of Paris, who died last May, and for Cardinal Marmaggi, Prefect of the Congregation of the Council, who died at the beginning of November. The Pope wore mourning red and a silver mitre for the solemn occasion

ALEXANDER KERENSKY PREDICTS THE FALL OF RUSSIAN COMMUNISM : The aged politician, who proclaimed the Russian Republic in September 1917 and fell before the combined onslaught of Lenin and Trotsky in October 1917, seen addressing a Press Conference following his recent arrival in Paris. "The Russians dream only of freedom," Kerensky declares. "I am certain that democracy will come to Russia and to all European peoples now under Communist tyranny." Kerensky was a moderate Socialist in the last Duma, he became Minister of Justice under Prince Lvoff in 1917. Later he became Prime Minister in a Coalition, but his position was assailed from both sides and his fall was inevitable

MARSHAL VASSILEVSKY TAKING THE SALUTE IN MOSCOW'S RED SQUARE ON THE 32ND ANNIVERSARY OF THE REVOLUTION. For a day and a night thousands of cheering, singing, dancing Russians heralded the beginning of the thirty-third year of the Revolution. The parade opened with the march-past of column after column of armed troops, who filed past the Lenin Mausoleum in the Red Square, where Marshal Vassilevsky, the Minister of the Russian armed forces, had previously declared: "We advance confidently to peace and to the strengthening of the friendship of peoples. The formation of the German Democratic Republic is a turning-point in the history of modern Europe"

THE GREAT INDABA AT SEROWE—THE BRITISH JUDICIAL INQUIRY INTO SERETSE'S FITNESS TO RULE THE BAMANGWATO TRIBE IN BECHUANALAND : *Left*—Tribesmen, complete with camp stools, arriving at the Serowe meeting. *Right*—Seretse Khama, Chief Designate of the Bamangwato, is in the marquee court-room with his lawyer

Last week at Serowe, Mr. D. M. Buchanan, counsel for Tshekedi Khama, former Regent of the Bamangwato, submitted that Ruth Williams, twenty-four-year-old London typist and wife of the chief designate, Seretse Khama, should be deported from Bechuanaland. He repeated Tshekedi's statement that Ruth could never be Queen of the Bamangwato or mother of the Chief-to-be. After this testimony the court was adjourned for four days, and was due to meet again last Monday. Tshekedi has fought with the utmost resolution against the claims of his nephew

BANDITS BEHIND BARS : Dr. Luigi Caporale, defence attorney for the accused, reading a statement in court at Naples at the start of the trial of Giuseppe Lamarca (extreme right) and his followers, who are seen in the cage. Lamarca and his men face fifty-one charges of hold-up, theft, blackmail and attacks on police. When this picture was taken the manacled Lamarca was about to enter the witness-box to give his testimony. It is understood that he has already made his will, leaving a house to Caporale which, he says, will become a "holy shrine" visited by tens of thousands of pilgrims to Italy in the Holy Year

GIULIANO'S MOTHER ONCE AGAIN GOES TO GAOL : Maria Giuliano (mother of the Sicilian bandit who is being sought relentlessly by 5,000 troops and police), being interrogated in Agrigento prison. Maria is charged with aiding imprisoned members of Giuliano's gang and also with taking care of her son's business affairs while he has been a fugitive in the mountains. It is said that she will not be brought to trial until her will-o'-the-wisp son, Salvatore, is behind bars

PATROLLING ABOVE GREENLAND'S ICY MOUNTAINS : This dramatic picture was taken during the Aerial Iceberg Census of 1949 conducted by the United States Coastguards in the Baffin Bay region of Greenland, with a view to counting the number of bergs which had calved from the glaciers, thus anticipating and forecasting the ice menace to Atlantic shipping. The planes, operating from a base in the Sondestrom Fjord area, reported 40,000 icebergs

THE ICE-BERG CENSUS

AMERICAN COAST-GUARDS FLY OVER BAFFIN BAY AND WEST GREENLAND TO COUNT THE BERGS

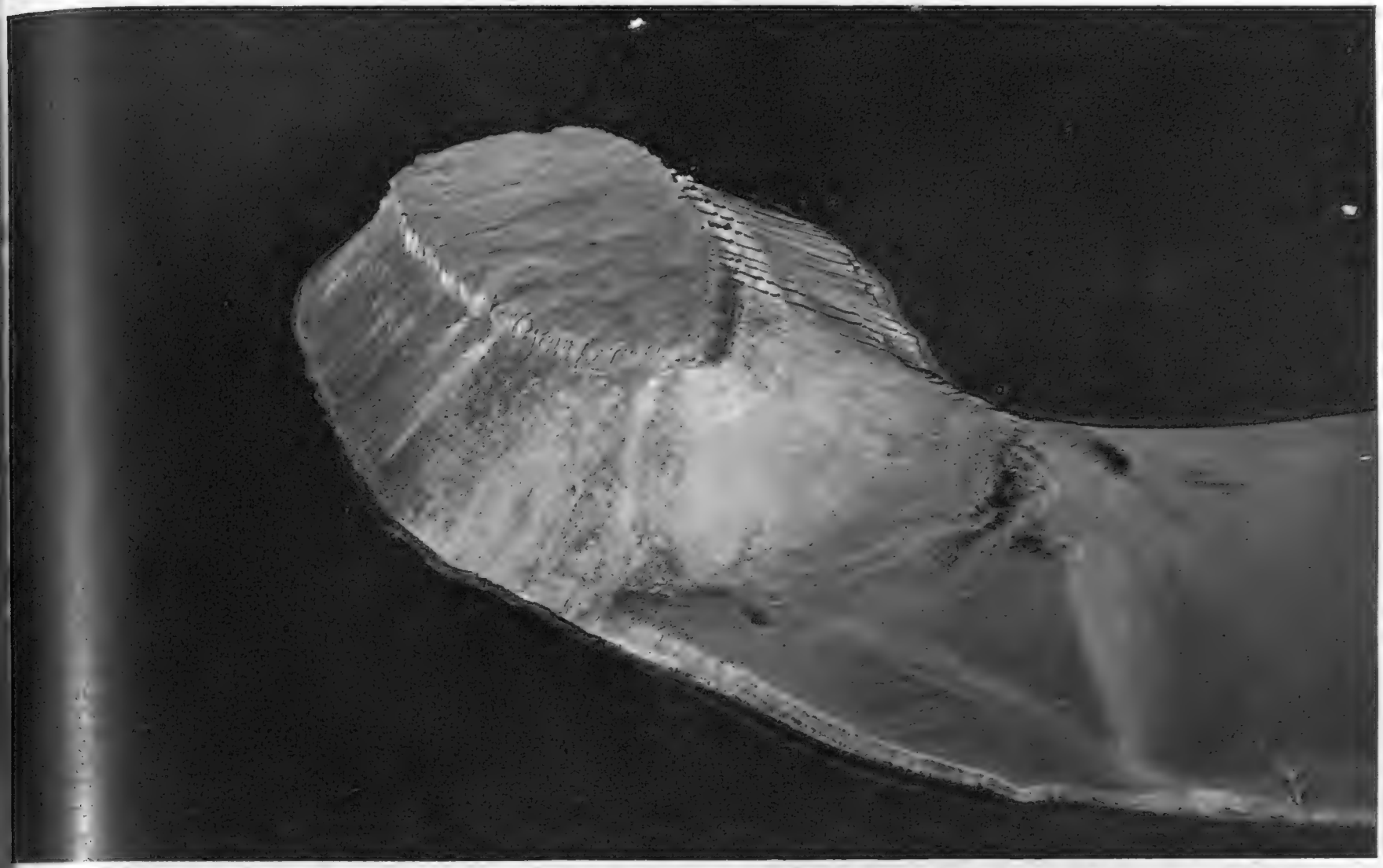
The aerial ice survey has been established as a regular feature of the work of the United States Coast-guard Patrol, and the pictures on these pages are the product of their second season of work above the wastes of Baffin Bay and along the rugged coast of Western Greenland.

Greenland — the biggest island in the world, with 827,300 square miles and a population of 18,100 Eskimos and 400 Danes— remains for the most part a *terra incognita.* Some of these pictures taken by American airmen operating from Sondestrom Fjord show terrain that is very seldom seen by man, and reveal the truly spectacular nature of the great glaciers of the West. From year to year the survey will bring fresh photographic records which, quite apart from their value in compiling the iceberg census and acting as a warning to shipping on nearing the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, should add vastly to the sum total of our

A GLACIER DRIVING ITS TORTUOUS WAY TO THE SEA : Forced along by the tremendous pressure of the Greenland Ice Cap, glaciers like this may move 50 ft. per day. They are the material from which calve the great icebergs which are counted by the U.S. Coastguard Patrol as they drift southwards. The Greenland Ice Cap is a prodigious dome of ice measuring over 500,000 square miles in area. The bergs come from the western edge of this ice cap

THE MAN, THE BOY AND THE PLAYFUL HUSKY PUPS : Eskimos outside their summer home at Thule, North-Western Greenland, In the foreground is the shadow of the coastguardsman of the Ice Patrol who took the picture. The Thule Eskimos are great seal hunters

WHEN THE BERGS DRIFT SOUTH : A coastguardsman in Baffin Bay watching from his ship as it passes one of the smaller bergs which have calved from the glaciers of Western Greenland



MOUNT DUNDAS IN YORK HARBOUR, NEAR THULE, IS CALLED "OLD FLAT TOP" BY NATIVE GREENLANDERS AND VISITORS ALIKE, BECAUSE OF ITS DISTINCTION AS A LANDMARK: To the men of the iceberg patrol "Old Flat Top" is a great boon, and has helped to bring planes to safety amid the Greenland waste on numerous occasions. From 10,000 ft. Mount Dundas reveals its extraordinary regularity of formation. From the heart-shaped plateau at the top the sides slope down at an angle of about 65 deg.

geographical knowledge. They should make the future mapping of the long half-charted coastline a much easier matter.

Although Greenland is a land of glaciers, it is now known that twenty of them located in West Greenland are responsible for most of the icebergs that drift southwards towards the shipping lanes. Hundreds of these bergs disintegrate during the three-year-long drift of almost 2,000 miles, but hundreds of others do reach the Atlantic, an area blanketed by fog from April to July, and through which passes the world's heaviest sea-borne traffic.

Icebergs cannot be destroyed by man or diverted from their course, and few would quarrel with the oft-repeated claim of veteran "icemen" that the only sure sign of an iceberg is to see it.

Consequently the ice census, made possible by the all-seeing eye of the camera, has a vital part to play in North Atlantic shipping regulation, and the mariner can be sure that he is taking really first-hand advice when he heeds the special ice-warnings given from time to time over the radio by America's Coastguards.

GREAT BERGS AND LITTLE BERGS IN BAFFIN BAY: A vast panorama of ice beginning to drift southwards. The picture was taken at 10,000 ft.

A VIVID ICE PATTERN VIEWED FROM A HEIGHT OF TWO MILES: Looking down on the almost lunar landscape of West Greenland. The black patches are probably ice lakes of fresh water frozen solid. Away in the distance can be seen bergs drifting out to sea. Most of them will disintegrate on their long march towards the sea lanes of the Atlantic

THERE ARE COINS IN ABUNDANCE

Even if "There is No Money About"

By R. J. MARTIN

THERE is to-day more coin in the banks of the country than ever before. Returns have just been published of the coin holdings of thirty-two banks, including the Bank of England, and these show that on June 30 the total coin held amounted to the record figure of £38,000,000, against £22,000,000 in 1948.

This vast increase in a single year is easily the largest ever known and behind these figures lies an interesting chapter of our monetary history. Figures of the coin holdings of our banks are published only once a year and they are always those of June 30. It is not always easy to compare one year with another. June 30 does not always fall on the same day of the week, and owing to heavy cash withdrawals for the payment of wages, coin holdings show a sharp fall on Friday and a further fall on Saturday. Monday sees the money trickling back and by Wednesday the tills are full again.

But the difference between the coin holdings of 1948 and 1949 is not due to the returns being compiled on different days of the week but to strange happenings in the currency world that began in 1947. In the autumn of that year reports reached London of a silver shortage in the provinces and extra coin was sent to branch banks by their head offices. Early in 1948 the scarcity of silver became more acute and made itself felt in London. This was much stranger than the provincial shortage that began in the autumn. Normally the opening months of the New Year see the banks plentifully supplied with coin because there is a big reflux of the vast quantities withdrawn for Christmas spending. But 1948 saw no such reflux. Banks were compelled to ration customers and give them only a portion of the change they requested. London clubs asked members to tender the exact sums required to pay for their meals and some Civil Service salaries were paid to the nearest £1 or 10s., thus avoiding the using of coin; any difference, of course, was carried forward to the next pay-day.

The cause of this shortage was, and remains, a mystery. Various reasons were hazarded. Some said that people feared devaluation and retained silver coin, feeling that this, at least, would always have some value. A more entertaining story, circulated in London, was that North Country farmers were to blame. They were said to have acquired huge stocks of silver. It was even alleged that some farmers had milk-churns full of half-crowns. Country bankers did not share this view, as they regard farmers as too hard-headed to leave money lying idle.

So the Royal Mint came to the rescue. In the spring of 1948 it began to work double shifts and by the end of the year had turned out the record number of 317,976,397 silver coins with a value of £22,405,541. This compares with a value of £6,177,418 in 1948. But the mysterious hoarding seemed to cease and much of the extra silver struck was not required in general circulation. The banks' stocks increased until to-day their vaults are almost bulging with money. It may be that the banks are now embarrassed with a surfeit of coin.

To reduce the quantity of coin in circulation is not so easy as to increase it. The Royal Mint will always oblige by striking extra coin. The bullion value of coin is far less than its face value, so the Mint makes a profit on its issue. Contrariwise, a loss would be incurred were the Royal Mint to withdraw, and pay for at its nominal value, coin which would be melted down into bullion worth only part of the purchase price paid. Such a transaction is called "redeeming" coin, which is quite different from "replacing" coin.

The Royal Mint and the banks are now busy "replacing" the whole of the silver coin struck before 1947 by exchanging it for the new coin of cupro-nickel—an alloy three parts copper to one part nickel.

This operation follows the passing of the melancholy Coinage Act of 1946, which substituted cupro-nickel for our silver coinage. This Act had a lukewarm reception from the general public. Most people regard the silver coinage with a certain touch of romance. They did not like the idea of their silver pieces being ousted by their sombre successors.

But stark necessity caused the Government to make the change. Silver for coinage had become an expensive luxury. In 1939 it was 2s. an ounce, but by 1946 the price was up to 4s. 7¼d. Most of the silver bought had to be paid for in dollars and, further, 88,000,000 ounces of silver sent to this country by the U.S.A. under Lease-Lend had to be returned there within five years of the end of the "emergency." Still further, the home demand for silver had increased for industrial purposes, especially in the electrical and photographic trades. So the Government, instead of attempting to buy silver in the world markets, decided to cut down its demand by issuing no more silver coins and to provide the metal required for the U.S.A. and for industry by melting down the silver coin in circulation and replacing it with cupro-nickel.

This re-coinage operation is probably the largest ever undertaken in this or any other country. In 1946 there were in circulation about 2,000,000,000 silver coins, and it will be many, many years before they are all withdrawn—twenty-five years at least. Owing to the shortages of 1947 and 1948, the Mint made a bad start in their withdrawal programme. Much of the extra coin minted went into circulation instead of being available for exchange into cupro-nickel. Indeed, at one time large stocks of silver actually withdrawn from circulation were reissued to the public instead of completing their journey to the smelters' furnace,

The value of the silver in circulation in 1946 was about £120,000,000. Of this, perhaps about £12,000,000 has been withdrawn, so there is still nearly £110,000,000 in the hands of the public. Since 1947 the Royal Mint has issued cupro-nickel to the value of about £35,000,000, so roughly there is now one cupro-nickel coin to three silver ones. Probably few people notice the difference when receiving them in change. Cupro-nickel, however, is rather darker, more leady, than silver and its milling is finer. Both types of coin are popularly known as "silver," and probably will continue to be so known. No copper coins have been struck since 1860, but their bronze successors are still universally called "coppers."

Two World Wars have played havoc with our coinage. The 1914 war saw the end of gold as currency, although its use had not been declared illegal. Indeed, sovereigns were struck at the Royal Mint for general circulation until 1917.

After the first war the Coinage Act of 1920 was hurriedly passed when the price of silver had risen to such a price that a shilling contained 1s. 4d. of metal. For centuries prior to 1920 our silver coins had been 92½ per cent. pure silver, but the Coinage Act of 1920 reduced this proportion to 50 per cent. Some of the early post-1920 coins of the new alloy were dreadful specimens. They discoloured rapidly and in some even verdigris appeared. Various metals were tried for the other 50 per cent. along with the silver and it was not until 1927 that a satisfactory alloy was found. Indeed, the silver coins struck between 1923 and 1927 were so unsatisfactory that they, too, had to be withdrawn.

To-day there is practically no pre-1920 silver in circulation—probably only 1 per cent. or 2 per cent. of the total. So, to all intents and purposes, there are now no silver coins more than thirty years old, and our coinage accordingly has lost much of its romance. No longer do we see those lovely old coins that used occasionally to turn up in our change. Never do we see a "godless" florin—that lovely little coin of Gothic design issued in 1849 as a first step towards a decimal coinage. Indeed, it bore the words, "One florin. One tenth of a pound." By an oversight, the abbreviation D.G.—"By the grace of God"—had been omitted from the Queen's style and titles. A storm of protest arose and the matter was rectified. The 4d. piece, issued until 1856, made an occasional appearance until recent years. Gone, too, are the grotesque Jubilee silver coins struck in 1887. Queen Victoria on these was shown as an austere woman, bedecked and bejewelled, wearing a little crown that seemed to be in danger of falling off her head. This design created such ridicule that it was replaced by the "old head" type in 1893. Nor do we see any of the coins of short-lived Edward VII. His 2s. piece never failed to arouse interest. Its design showed Britannia, with trident and shield, standing in the prow of a vessel which bore the date of the coin. Crown pieces are rarely seen. The pre-1920 ones are melted down and the post-1920 were nearly all taken over to the U.S.A. as souvenirs by American soldiers during the late war.

The little silver 3d. bit, like the 4d. bit, will soon be extinct. None has been struck for circulation for some years and none will be struck in cupro-nickel.

The age of the bronze coin in circulation is very different from that of silver. Copper coin struck before 1860 is no longer legal tender, but many pennies struck in the early '60's still circulate—some in fairly good condition. Even 1864 pennies are seen occasionally, although they are supposed to contain gold and to have been withdrawn from circulation by the discerning ones.

The most wonderful coin in circulation is the farthing, because, whatever its age, it is never worn. Sometimes one seventy years of age seems to be almost brand-new. The reason is that the farthing does not circulate as it should. Too many people on getting a farthing in change put it on one side, thereby keeping it out of circulation, instead of spending it again. The farthing is often reviled and abused, but the demand for it goes consistently on, year after year. During the late war it was struck in record quantities, partly to meet the extra demand caused by the odd farthing that crept into the price of many articles owing to purchase tax.

There is a surprisingly large number of farthings in circulation—or rather, in existence, perhaps in drawers and vases—nearly 600,000,000 of them.

There are plenty of pennies and yellow 3d. bits in circulation. Last June the banks' holdings of these useful coins stood high. So far, the Royal Mint has not issued either coin dated 1949. It is possible, however, that when Christmas draws near and the shopping rush begins, an issue of both coins will be necessary.

If pennies are issued they will be of the warm, bright and golden type so loved by children. More than once in recent years pennies have been very scarce around Christmas-time and the Royal Mint, knowing how attractive new pennies are, purposely artificially darkened them all before issue, just to make them unattractive and so discourage people from keeping them in their pockets or putting them in Christmas stockings.

TO BRING TOURIST DOLLARS TO NORTHERN EUROPE: The "Oslofjord," a liner built for the Norwegian-American line, being launched at Amsterdam by Princess Martha of Norway. Big crowds gathered in the shipyard to watch the baptismal ceremony. Norway hopes that the "Oslofjord" will prove a great dollar earner, diverting to Scandinavia some of the tourist traffic that now flows to other parts of Europe

DEMONSTRATING AGAINST THE WORLD BANK: A delegation of Cubans displaying signs they carried in a march through the city of Havana. The demonstration was against a World Bank loan to Cuba. The central sign depicts Uncle Sam leading a goat labelled "200,000,000 dollar loan," while a typical Cuban leads a cow labelled to represent the 400,000,000 dollars which Cuba may have to pay in loan amortisation

DOLLARS FOR BRITAIN: The new Healey Silverstone sports car being loaded aboard the S.S. "Queen Elizabeth" at Southampton. This model has been ordered by Mr. Briggs Cunningham, the American millionaire, and it is understood that it will take part in a series of races on the American continent. If successful, Mr. Healey is hopeful that the Healey Silverstone will do much to popularise British sports cars in the United States, opening up a new source of dollar wealth

THE WAR OF WORDS

Between the Communist World and the Nations of the West

AN AMNESTY FOR 127 CZECH AND SLOVAK PRIESTS : This picture, which is said to come from Prague and has been widely distributed in Czechoslovakia, shows priests receiving their pardons from the Government after having agreed to take the oath of allegiance to the Communist State. The amnesty to 127 priests, it is understood, leaves at least twice that number still in prison for various forms of alleged treason during the past two or three months. Interest now turns to the way in which Dr. Čepička, who holds the new Ministry of Cults as well as his old portfolio of Justice, will interpret his power to administer Church affairs. The law covers all denominations, but so far only the Catholics have registered any objections in advance, though many individual members of other denominations are also uneasy

THE LEFT WING RALLY IN BRUSSELS : Posters which attracted the attention of citizens of the Belgian capital. That on the left attacks the manner in which uranium output of the Congo is sold

On left—Feeling has been running high in Brussels over the Leopold question. Communist and Socialist parades have been designed to thwart the King's return. The streets have been plastered with slogans. These have not been confined only to questions of the monarchy, but have ranged far and wide in matters of home and foreign policy. The Communists have been particularly violent in relation to the affairs of the Congo, which they say is being milked of uranium to serve Western capitalistic ends, whereas the hospitals of Belgium get perhaps only one-hundredth of the total supply

POLAND'S NEW MASTER : Marshal Rokossovsky, one of the great Red Army leaders of the Second World War, who, at the request of the Polish Government, has taken over the Polish Ministry of Defence and has been released from his duties with the Soviet forces. Marshal Rokossovsky was born in Poland

GAULLISM RAMPANT IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL : These posters, headed "Au Secours de la Paix," are issued by General de Gaulle's supporters, the Rally of the French People, and are directed expressly at Communism and in particular at M. Molotov, whose head appears on them. The posters recall to the public the Germano-Russian pact of 1939, which they say precipitated the European conflict, and invite people to assist in the fight against Communism

THE FIRST ELEVEN OF THE AMERICAN COMMUNIST PARTY IS OUT ON BAIL : There was vigorous hand-waving and cheering after the convicted leaders were released on sureties amounting to 260,000 dollars

THE CZECH AMBASSADOR FACES THE PRESS : Mr. Vladimir Outrata (right) answers questions from reporters after leaving the office of Mr. James E. Webb, the United States Under-Secretary of State, where he was concerned in the U.S. demand for the expulsion of two Czechs

On left—The United States in issuing a demand for the immediate withdrawal of Czech officials, has declared through the Under Secretary of State that the presence of the two officials, Dr. Ervin Munk, Consul-General in New York, and Jan Horvath, housekeeper of the Czech Embassy, is objectionable. The State Department gave no other reason for the request, but it is thought that the action was nothing more than retaliation for the ousting of American attachés from the United States Embassy in Prague

On right—The trial of America's eleven top Communists was one of the longest cases of its kind. It lasted just under nine months and ended in long gaol sentences, from three years upwards, and large fines. The convicted men naturally appealed, and last week their appeals made possible the granting of bail. Bail was advanced by the Civil Rights Congress in Government bonds of 5,000 dollars. Wherever these men go they will be under rigid police surveillance

A BIG FOUR WHICH HAS KEPT GOING : Lieut.-General Geoffrey Keyes (U.S.A.), Lieut.-General Sir Alexander Galloway (Britain), General Bethouart (France) and Lieut.-General Sviridov (Russia), of the Allied Council for Austria

On left—This is one of the few pictures ever made of the four members of the Allied Council for Austria. While Kommandaturas have waxed and waned, this Four-Power body has functioned without interruption since 1945. The British representative, Lieut.-General Sir Alexander Galloway, has been High Commissioner and C.-in-C. of the British troops in Austria since 1947

On right—General Huebner's visit to Trieste had no special significance beyond the fact that the war of words between Moscow and Belgrade makes affairs on the Trieste borderline more uncertain than ever. It is thought that if ever words give place to bullets in the Communist duel, Trieste might be a back door through which Marshal Tito might well be menaced by "Kremlin" partisans

GENERAL HUEBNER IN TRIESTE : The Commander of United States troops in Europe seen at an observation post on the Italo-Yugoslav border

THE "KOALA" HAS A BIG JOB TO DO AT MANUS, AUSTRALIA'S NEWLY-CONSTITUTED FORWARD NAVAL BASE: The "Koala," with a displacement of 730 tons, is described as a boom-working vessel. Her function is to lay anti-submarine defences, lift moorings, etc., and carry out other functions in the port. Since Australia took over the installations at Manus from the Americans, the naval officer in command New Guinea has moved his headquarters to this vital base in the Admiralty Islands

MANUS

AUSTRALIA'S OUTER BASTION OF NAVAL DEFENCE

Once the Springboard for Allied Attacks

LOMBRUM, A LITTLE PENINSULA WITH A BIG[illegible] the chain of 160 volcanic islands and [illegible] Island is 49 miles long and 16 miles [illegible] great deal of development work has [illegible]

Manus Island, once the pivot of Japanese operations directed against New Guinea and the Australian Commonwealth, later an American naval base and the springboard for Allied retaliation against the Japanese, now has a new role in Pacific affairs. As the advanced base of the Royal Australian Navy it is being built up

A FLOATING DOCK IN OPERATION AT MANUS: The dock, built in Australia and towed to the Admiralty Islands, is used for repairing small vessels. In due course larger dock equipment will arrive at Manus, which has a vital part to play in Australian defence in particular, and the general scheme of South Asian defence

ON THE NORTHERN COAST OF MANUS IS THE 5,000-FT. MOMOTE [illegible] Royal Australian Air Force, and will be the Commonwealth [illegible] on New Guinea. The airstrip is within easy striking dista[illegible]

FUTURE: Lombrum is the Royal Australian Naval headquarters on Manus Island, one of the atolls which make up the Admiralty Group lying to the north of New Guinea. Manus is 20 miles wide. The peninsula of Lombrum will be the main workshop and wharfage area, and a start already been done there by the Australian working parties which arrived there in 1948

once again, an outer bastion of the nation which at all costs is determined to keep its long perimeter free from the coloured races of Asia. In 1948 the first parties of Australian sailors arrived at Manus to pave the way for the development projected by the Commonwealth Government. They have since been busily engaged in repairing the abandoned huttage, and in putting port installations in order. The Australian commander in New Guinea has transferred his headquarters to Manus, and by 1950 the new base will be in an advanced state of preparedness. Manus is the chief island of the Admiralty Group. The enumerated native population of the islands is approximately 13,000.

REPAIRING THE RAVAGES OF THE POST-WAR YEARS: Men engaged in re-roofing one of the buildings at Manus naval base which deteriorated sharply after the American evacuation. Carpenters and builders have been taken to Manus from Australia, among them 300 emigrants from the Baltic States. The men in this picture are actually at work on a barracks to house naval ratings on the peninsula of Lombrum

AIR-STRIP: Part of the runway is seen on the right of the picture. It will be used by the most forward air base. During the war the Japanese used this airstrip in their attacks of the north coast of New Guinea. To the north lie the Caroline and Marshall Islands

IN THE PATH OF THE PACIFIC WAR: A junk pile of abandoned American transport assembled at the naval base at Lombrum, Manus Island. Bulldozers and mobile cranes have in some places piled the debris 30 ft. to 40 ft. high

NEW GOAL FOR RHEUMATICS : From this hillside at Cransac in the Aveyron Department of South-West France flow the hot gases which are said to bring remarkable cures to sufferers from rheumatism. People have been flocking to Cransac to take the dry gas baths

THEY FLOCK TO CRANSAC

Aveyron's Little Spa for Rheumatics

TAKING THE BOX BATHS AT CRANSAC : *On left and right*—Sufferers from rheumatism receiving the gas treatment at M. Tassin's thermal establishment. The gas, coming direct from its natural sources in the earth, possesses the therapeutic properties of many chemical substances, such as sulphur and alum. The little wooden cabins, which can be moved from place to place and installed above new gas outlets, number eight in all. No patient, however robust, receives more than thirty minutes at a time in the box bath

Between the Tarn and the Lot, those two spectacular rivers of South-Western France, lies the Department of Aveyron, a region at once wild, beautiful and isolated. The roads go up the mountainsides and down through the gorges, seemingly getting nowhere, and one at last leads to the little mining town of Cransac, though it might not be easy to find. Every year, however, hundreds of sufferers from rheumatic ailments find their way to Cransac, and there at M. Tassin's thermal establishment they take the cure in his dry gas baths, the hot boxes which he places over the wells of warm gas as it spouts from the earth. There are eighteen craters in all at the little thermal establishment. There the earth looks burnt and light red in colour. At night you can see small green flames springing from the ground. These phenomena are not of volcanic origin, but the products of subterranean fires caused by the spontaneous combustion of pyrites in deposits of oil far below ground. Although there is no known cure for rheumatism, the Cransac treatment is declared to be a great palliative, and certain it is that every year the sufferers come up from Rodez, from Figeac, Villefranche, Aurillac, and places much farther afield, determined once again to seek out the thermal wonders of M. Tassin's spa

CRANSAC HAS NONE OF THE GLITTER AND LUXURY OF THE FASHIONABLE SPA : Here is the homely balconied hotel at the gates of the thermal establishment. Waving from the balcony are some of the patients taking the Cransac cure. They pay about 18s. a day, this all-in charge including the gas baths, and they usually stay about ten days

TWO OLD FAITHFULS : They visited the Cransac Spa for the first time five years ago, and were carried into the baths on stretchers. Twelve days later they both walked for the first time in years. Now they return for treatment to Cransac every year without fail

GRACE IS SAID WITHIN THE BLITZED GUILDHALL AS THE NEW LORD MAYOR OF LONDON PRESIDES AT A BANQUET ATTENDED BY 800 GUESTS: Sir Frederick Rowland, newly-installed Lord Mayor, is seen standing beneath the City sword and mace, with Sir George Aylwen, the retiring Lord Mayor, on his right hand. Mr. Attlee Lady Aylwen, and Dr. Fisher, the Archbishop of Canterbury, are seen on the right of the top table. On the left are Miss Gladys Rowland (deputy Lady Mayoress), Senor Bianci (the Chilean Ambassador), Mrs. Attlee and Pandit Nehru (Prime Minister of the Dominion of India). Behind the Lord Mayor stands the toastmaster

THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET

THE PREMIER'S CALL FOR UNITED EFFORT

Apart from the usual restriction on the number of courses the Lord Mayor's Banquet had much of its pre-war aspect, and the presence of the pikemen of the Honourable Artillery Company and the traditional Guard of Honour of the Rifle Brigade added to the pageantry of the occasion. Among the company were nine members of the Government, the Chilean Ambassador and the Indian Premier.

An unusual visitor was the black-and-tan Pekinese owned by Lady Munnings, wife of the President of the Royal Academy. According to one report, Lady Munnings brought the Peke to the Guildhall in a black silk bag.

The principal speech of the evening came from Mr. Attlee, who issued a call for a united national effort. The Prime Minister said that, although it was not the general picture, there were some in Britain who were still unresponsive to the urgent need to increase dollar exports. On the other hand, he gave examples of firms which had shown "great keenness" to increase output. Mr. Attlee concluded his speech with a tribute to Mr. Nehru, and a tribute to "the goodly company of the nations of the British Commonwealth."

THE NEW LORD MAYOR OF LONDON GREETS MR. AND MRS. ATTLEE: Sir Frederick Rowland shaking hands with the Prime Minister on his arrival at the Guildhall

TÊTE-À-TÊTE: Sir George Aylwen, the retiring Lord Mayor, is seen in conversation with Miss Gladys Rowland, who, deputising for her mother, acted as Lady Mayoress. The new Lord Mayor, Sir Frederick Rowland, is talking with Mr. Attlee, who later in the evening replied to the toast of His Majesty's Ministers

TWO 6-FT. FIGURES WHICH WILL ONCE AGAIN ADORN THE SCREEN OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE HALL : The sixteenth-century oak screen, one of the glories of the Temple, was crushed by falling masonry when the hall was hit by a bomb in 1940. The work of restoring the hammer-beam roof has already been completed, and now the screen is being re-erected in its original place in front of the Minstrels' Gallery. Piecing together the fragments has been a truly immense labour

MADE GOOD BY THE HAND OF MODERN CRAFTSMEN : Three figures adorning the Middle Temple screen which have been restored with great skill by contemporary craftsmen. The spear in the hand of the figure on the left and the left arm of the central figure are among the modern additions. The patina of time will soon make the additions less obvious

THE GLORY OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE

The New and Old Woodwork of the Restored Screen

At the beginning of November, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, now completing her term of office as Treasurer of the Middle Temple, presided at the Grand Day Dinner in the restored Middle Temple Hall. Facing the daïs, where she took the loving-cup and read Grace after Meat, is the Minstrels' Gallery, and the Queen must have viewed with admiration the progress of the restoration of the celebrated screen which was crushed to fragments by falling masonry during the blitz.

The pictures on these pages show in detail some of the work of restoration achieved by contemporary carvers. They have carried out their task with traditional skill, and results, indeed, must more than equal the expectations of those who in 1940 had the gloomy task of storing the blitzed fragments, some no bigger than match-sticks, in the crypt of the Middle Temple. When the work is completed, the famous hall will be much as it was after it was built in 1572. Queen Elizabeth herself opened the hall, giving her blessing to the Temple revels, those gorgeous outbursts of mirth and hospitality which reached their height in Tudor days. Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night* was played in Middle Temple Hall before Queen Elizabeth in 1602, six months after the first performance at the Globe Theatre, and it is thought that Shakespeare himself took part. The unique carved oak screen dates from 1575 and the doors were added in 1671. Two interesting but false theories have been advanced concerning the screen; one, that it was said to be an exact copy of the Strand front of old Somerset House; the other that it was constructed from timber used in ships of the Spanish Armada. It has been established, however, that the screen was set up in 1575, thirteen years before the Armada was organised.

Very little is really known about the screen, and the only mention of it in the Minutes of Parliament appears to have been in 1574, when an order was made fixing the contributions for it, each Master of the Bench contributing the maximum figure of 20s., each common attorney 10s., and all others the magic legal figure of 6s. 8d.

THE FAUN WITH A NEW HORN : A craftsman at work on a partly restored figure

PUTTING THE FINISHING TOUCHES TO A FINE OAK PANEL : A carver at work on one of the many elaborate parts of the Middle Temple screen which was set up in London in 1575. On the left, it will be seen, an almost entirely new section has been added in order to make good the wartime damage

WOODEN REPLICAS AND LEAD ORIGINALS : These heads adorn the very topmost part of the screen, the great frieze which runs along the line of the Minstrels' Gallery. It is not known who built the original screen. It may have been the work of Huguenot refugees

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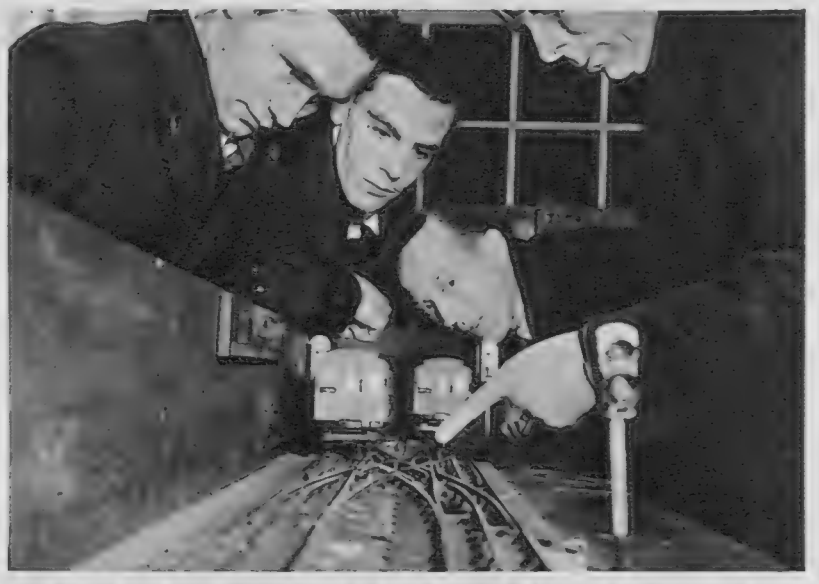
CELEBRATING IN LONDON THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOVIET REVOLUTION: *Left*—Professor J. D. Bernal in conversation with Mrs. Crowther, wife of the Chairman of the British Peace Committee, at the reception at the Russian Embassy in Kensington Palace Gardens. *Centre*—Mr. Emmanuel Shinwell, and, *right*, Mr. Aneurin Bevan talking to the Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Yrofeev, who received the guests in the absence of the Ambassador. Mr. Shinwell and Mr. Bevan went as representatives of the Government. The thousand guests were received by Mr. and Mrs. Yrofeev standing by a table laden with bread and salt—a tradition of Russian hospitality.

HOW LONDON TRANSPORT'S "UNDERGROUND" STAFF IS TRAINED: This miniature railway is the latest addition to the Training Centre at Lambeth North Station. It is for the use of senior staff and is designed to teach the latest methods of dealing with train hold-ups



A MODEL RAILWAY AT THE "UNDERGROUND" SCHOOL: It is used to demonstrate all aspects of railway operation, including wrong-line working and single-line and station-to-station working. Despite the high degree of mechanisation in London Transport railways, the work of the individual still remains all-important if the high standard is to be maintained. A well-trained staff is essential and, at Lambeth North Station (London), is to be found the centre for the training of the railway operating staff, which includes such grades as train crews, signalmen, station and clerical staff, as well as supervisors. Here, come the recruits for the full-time courses in addition to those who are constantly in for refreshers, and others who aspire to be supervisors. Something like 1,400 were trained in the first six months of this year, and with the future extensions of this vital service-to-be, as reported in the Government's Transport Plan for London, many more are expected to gain a first-class practical experience to meet the demands of London's ever-growing body of underground travellers

A FARM HARROW GOES ON TOUR: THE INVENTOR EXPLAINS HIS RECIPROCATING HARROW BEFORE TOURING EUROPE TO DEMONSTRATE IT TO FARMERS: Mr. B. G. Horstmann (left) of Court Farm, Marksbury, near Bath, has invented the harrow which is the first of its type and has attracted considerable attention from the Trade and from farmers. It is said to reduce certain cultivation costs by half. It can be power-driven from the rear take-off of a tractor and it performs three operations in one. Mr. Horstmann is seen demonstrating the harrow, which will be towed by an 8-h.p. Morris during the tour

THE KNOYDART HERD OF EXPERIMENTAL CATTLE: Lord Brockett watches a pure-bred Hereford and its calf, the result of the experimental crossing of Highland cows with Hereford bulls. The present herd of about forty-five cattle was started in 1941 on Lord Brockett's Inverness-shire estate at Knoydart. The new breed, which Lord Brockett has named the Herelander, has the Highland body with the white face of the Hereford. It has proved to be an excellent winter cattle for the area, reaching maturity earlier than the other breeds and giving quality beef

BOMBER COMMAND'S MEMORIAL BOOKS

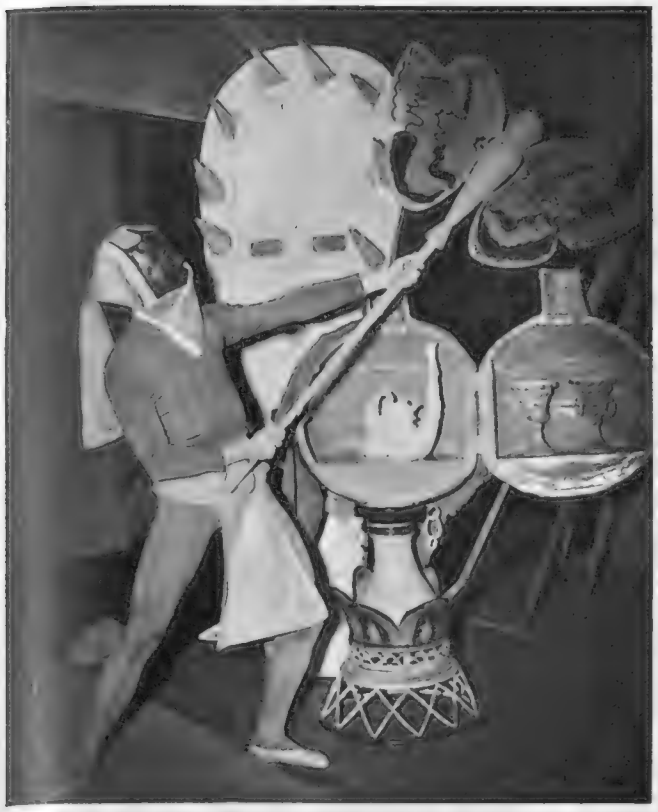
ARE LAID UP IN LINCOLN CATHEDRAL

A Great Congregation Attends the Solemn Ceremony

THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN RECEIVES THE ROYAL AIR FORCE ENSIGN: The Bishop, himself a pilot of the First World War, conducting the service at which he laid up in the Minster the memorial books of No. 1 and No. 5 Bomber Groups containing the names of some 21,000 men of bomber crews who were killed in the war. The books were deposited in the Airmen's Chapel of St. Michael

THE MEMORIAL BOOKS OF NOS. 1 AND 5 BOMBER GROUPS ARE CARRIED INTO LINCOLN CATHEDRAL: *Left*—The volumes, bound in blue crushed morocco, were carried through the crowded nave to the sanctuary by two Wing Commanders each with more than fifty sorties against the enemy to his credit. Wing Commander D. R. Stubbs, D.S.O., D.F.C., represented No. 1 Group and Wing Commander K. P. Smiles, D.S.O., D.F.C., represented No. 5 Group. *Right*—The book party arriving at the Cathedral door. Preceding the books were Flight/Lieutenant J. W. Carr, D.F.C., and Flight/Lieutenant M. Maskel, D.S.O., D.F.C.

During the war Lincolnshire and the low-lying counties of East Anglia provided a large proportion of the aerodromes from which our bomber forces went out night after night against the enemy. To many of the airmen who made those sorties, Lincoln Cathedral was a symbol of home. Time and time again it was the last great landmark of the Motherland for men who flew out over Germany not to return. Lincoln had a peculiar hold upon the affections of all serving men, and on many a Sunday at matins and at evensong the modest young pilot, the navigator or the air-gunner would find an official of the Cathedral gently propelling him towards a conspicuous seat in the Angel Choir. Often, and not by chance, he would find on either hand a sailor home on leave or perhaps a gunner from one of the A.-A. batteries which ringed the city. Lincoln, in fact, dedicated herself to the serving man. That same aspect of the Cathedral's part in the wartime life of the nation was emphasized last week when Lincoln was the scene of one of the most impressive services in the history of the R.A.F. The service centred round the laying-up in the Airmen's Chapel of St. Michael of the memorial books of No. 1 and No. 5 Bomber Groups. A vast congregation of between 3,000 and 4,000, most of whom were relatives and friends of the fallen, saw the start of the service within the Cathedral, with the Bishop greeting the bearer of the memorial books at the West Door. After the Bishop's sermon the books were carried to the Airmen's Chapel, where Air Marshal Sir Aubrey Elwood handed them to the Sub-Dean for safe keeping.



A SUR-REAL SALOME : Salvador Dali designs the costumes and scenery in Peter Brooks' new production for the Covent Garden Opera Company. *Left*—**"Props" include torches with moth wings, an object which has been described as a "Biblical cocktail cabinet" and is shaped like a quayside bollard; and the huge spiked shields between which Salome is crushed.** *Centre*—**Herod's wife (Constance Shacklock) wears an arrangement of wire and nylon which doubles her shoulder width and makes movement in the corridors of the Royal Opera House an uncertain process. Miss Shacklock has said that she feels like something out of the "Arabian Nights."** *Right*—**Ljuba Welitsch, the red-haired, Viennese soprano, who sings the title-role. This "Salome" costume has a flowing cloak of vari-coloured nets. Salvador Dali, born in Spain forty-five years ago, now lives in America, and is one of the leading surrealist artists. His scene for "Salome" is a rocky canyon with a tent and a rough road. The costumes are highly original and colourful. Herod is played by Franz Lechleitner; Jokanaan by Kenneth Schon; and Naraboth by Edgar Evans**

ART IN THREE MEDIUMS

Salvador Dali's Décor; William Johnstone's Water-colours; Fabergé's Objets d'Art

"CENTRAL CITY, COLORADO": A drawing in pen and wash, made by William Johnstone while on a visit to Colorado. In its heyday during the gold rush, Central City had a population of 30,000. Now there are only a few hundred inhabitants, but deserted, derelict houses remain. Mr. Johnstone visited Colorado recently, where he was invited to lecture at the Colorado Springs Fine Art Centre. William Johnstone, whose new exhibition is his first since the war, studied at the Edinburgh College of Art and the Royal Scottish Academy. He has since exhibited in London, Paris, the United States, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. The results of his critical and research work have been embodied in his two books, *Child Art to Man Art* and *Creative Art in England*

"DERELICT HOUSE, CRIPPLE CREEK" AND "SANTOS"—TWO OF WILLIAM JOHNSTONE'S WATER-COLOURS AT GIMPEL FILS GALLERIES: "Santos" shows how the Indians in South America imposed their own culture on that of their conquerors, the Spaniards, who had set up missions in New Mexico and established a Spanish culture. This was assimilated and given their characteristic idiosyncrasy

EUGENE FABERGÉ WITH AN IMPERIAL RUSSIAN EASTER EGG: The eldest son of the great court jeweller, Peter Carl Fabergé, handles one of his father's beautiful creations at the exhibition at Wartski's

FABERGÉ'S VARIED TALENT: Two more specimens of the artist-craftsman's work—a sedan chair made in gold-enamel and three figurines of Russian types. The exhibition coincides with the publication by Batsfords of an important book dealing with all aspects of Fabergé's work. The Imperial Russian Easter egg (one of fifty-seven made by Fabergé for Tsars Alexander III and Nicholas II) illustrated on the left is studded with diamonds and trellised in gold on lime-green enamel. Inside is a coach, wrought in gold, only 3 11/16 ins. in length. The Sedan-chair, made of yellow enamel on gold, has rock-crystal windows and, inside, sits an Empress wearing a robe with ermine cape and a diamond crown and order. The chair is borne by two scarlet-coated "Court Arabs," whose legs move by clockwork, and thus bear the chair along

OBERAMMERGAU PREPARES

A SPECIAL PRE-ELECTION SERVICE IS HELD IN OBERAMMERGAU CHURCH: The service was held last week before the Council of this Upper Bavarian village, world-famous for its Passion Play, met to decide on the cast for the 1950 play. The play is held at ten-yearly intervals

THE MAYOR OF OBERAMMERGAU OPENS THE ELECTION MEETING: Herr Raimund Lang (centre, standing) calling upon his fellow councillors to choose the cast of the Passion Play for 1950. On the left is Alois Lang, who played the part of Christ in the 1934 presentation

ELECTION RESULTS ARE CHALKED UP ON A BLACKBOARD IN THE VILLAGE SQUARE: Within a few minutes of the election the people of Oberammergau know who will play the various roles in the eight-hour drama

ANNEMIE MAYER FACES THE MICROPHONE: This twenty-year-old girl had just been chosen to play the part of the Virgin in the Passion Play

The Passion Play has been held at Oberammergau since 1934 at roughly ten-year intervals, in fulfilment of a vow made by the inhabitants of the village during a plague. The performances were cancelled during the First Great War, and after the Second World War some of the actors, who had joined the Nazi Party, had to undergo denazification trials. In 1950 the play will again be presented, and these pictures show the initial preparations for the performance in the village church and the council chamber. To-day the play is attended by a spate of publicity, but the chief actors, in ordinary life farmers and wood-carvers, are still drawn from the village community.

NUNS AS BAR-TENDERS: These Franciscan nuns run the refreshment bar at the Buerger Theatre in Munich. The theatre is owned by their Order, and proceeds are used to help with the reconstruction of Franciscan institutions damaged during the war

A NEW TYPE OF LOCOMOTIVE FOR BRITISH RAILWAYS: This powerful-looking engine of the Leader class, now being made at the Eastleigh works, Southern Region, has a cab at each end connected by a corridor, thus facilitating turn-round. The fireman's cab is in the middle. It is an 0-6-6-0 six-cylinder tank engine driving two power bogies. This picture was taken during tests near Lewes

DOWN FROM THE HIGH HILLS: A red deer comes to the glen in search of food. Only a few weeks ago deer-stalking was in full sway, and a stag with a head like this would have been a certain mark. Now he comes to the very haunts of the enemy

Before the rutting season was over, an early snowfall of exceptional severity had driven the red deer from the high ground of the Scottish Highlands to their winter haunts in the glens. These pictures, taken at the end of October from a bedroom-window in the Cairngorms, Aberdeenshire, show the approach of a stag to a lure of potato peelings. Three miles farther up, at Corrour Bothy, it was possible to walk across the Dee by snowbridge

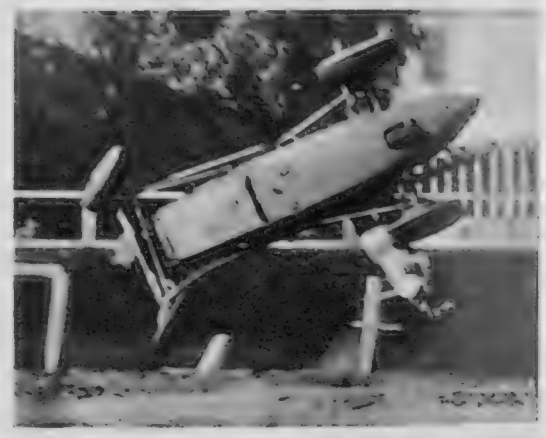
THE RED DEER SEEK THE GLENS

MASS IN PARIS CATACOMBS

CANON PETIT, PRIEST OF THE PARISH CHURCH OF SAINT DOMINIQUE, OFFICIATES AT THE UNDERGROUND MASS: For the first time since before the French Revolution the Mass has been celebrated at the altar of the Chapel of the Bones in the Paris Catacombs. It is a revival of a pre-Revolution custom when Mass was said for the dead whose bones were moved from Paris cemeteries to the Catacombs in 1770 and later. 600 people attended the recent service

COMMUNICANTS SIT IN FRONT OF A WALL LINED WITH HUMAN SKULLS: They were taking part in the Mass in the Chapel of the Bones. The Paris Catacombs were formerly subterranean quarries, and they were worked as far back as the Roman period. The catacombs extend under a great part of the Left Bank

A DIVE TO DEATH AT DEL MAR



WHAT HAPPENED ON THE THIRTEENTH LAP OF A RECENT 100-MILE RACE AT DEL MAR, CALIFORNIA: This dramatic picture shows Rex Mays, one of the world's leading car drivers, hurtling to death after his car had hit a hole in the track. Mays was hit by a following car

A MOMENT OF TRAGEDY: As Rex Mays fell to the track his car hurtled through the rails. Mays died of his injuries before he reached hospital

Rex Mays, one of the most popular drivers on American tracks, was giving his usual dashing performance at the recent meeting at Del Mar, California, when his car jumped high into the air, spun out of control, veered into the infield, and sheared off several rail posts. An ambulance rushed to the scene, but Mays was dead, having been struck by one of the cars following him. A subsequent examination of the track showed that the disaster was probably caused by a small hole

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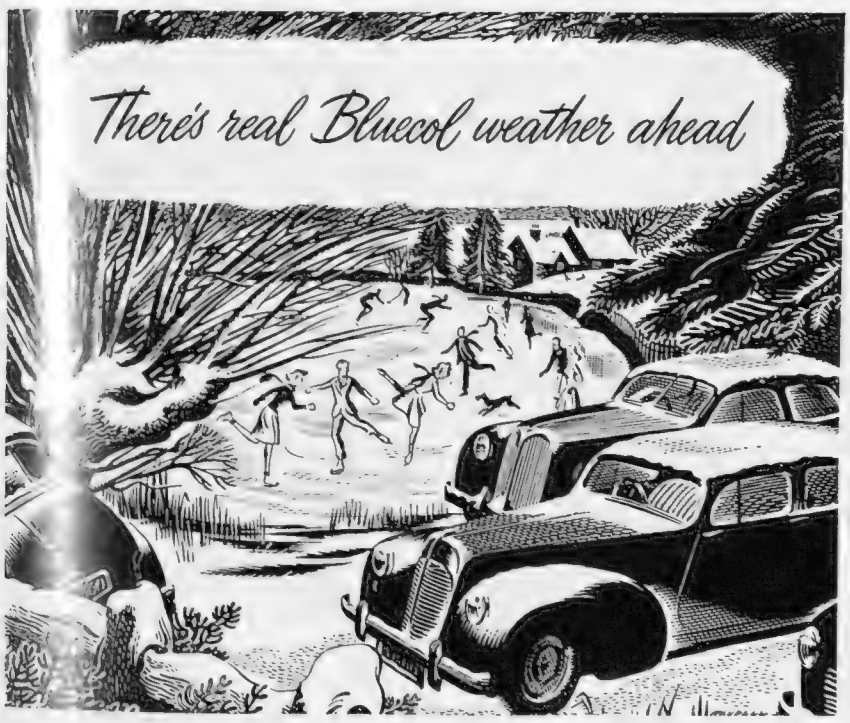

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The World of Books—By VERNON FANE

SIR STAFFORD, BY AN ADMIRER

Eric Estorick's View of the Austerity Chancellor as Lawyer and Politician

IT is not the easiest of tasks to write about a man during his life-time. More especially if he is, at the moment, holding high public office. THE BIOGRAPHY OF SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS (Heinemann. 21s.) is by an American, Mr. Eric Estorick, who makes up in industriousness what he may lack in verve.

A biographer, of course, should take a positive line, and Mr. Estorick's is a clear and unequivocal admiration for his subject. Now Sir Stafford Cripps is not everybody's cup of tea, not even within his own Party. We need not go so far as Chesterton when he said of Shaw that he was very much disliked by all his friends, but it is clearly safe to say that almost everybody has his reservations about Sir Stafford Cripps.

All, except Mr. Estorick and, I may add, members of the Bar, who will, with one voice and with one accord, proclaim him to be the greatest in his field among his contemporaries. But strangely enough, Mr. Estorick spends very little over the lawyer and a very large number of words over the chameleon-like qualities of the political career.

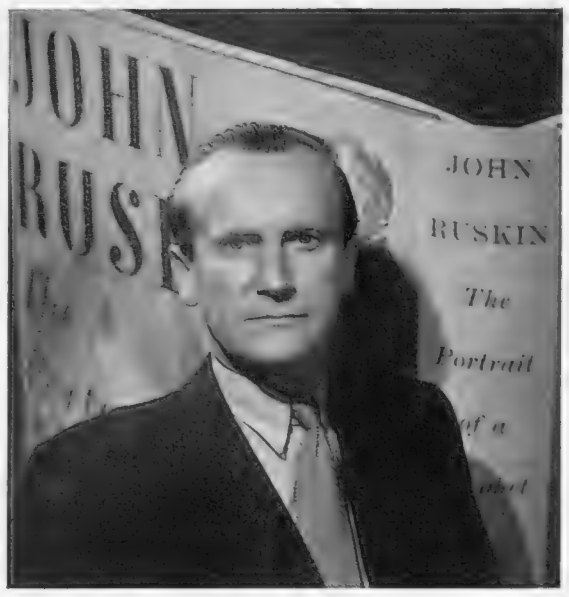
This book is well documented and authoritative in the sense that the author has obviously had access to a mass of personal records of which he has made the fullest use. I doubt whether such a career as Sir Stafford Cripps' would have been possible in any other time or age, and the record is very well worth study by political friends and foe alike.

A politician's book of quite a different kind is THE UNBROKEN THREAD (Collins. 15s.), by the Viscount Templewood. This is a record of his family ranging from Samuel Hoare I, who was born in 1716, to the author who is Samuel Hoare VI, born in 1880 and still going strong. The family originally came from Ireland, but soon settled among the famous Quaker banking community in Norfolk. Here they flourished and grew strong, and the line of Samuel Hoares remains there to this day. Lord Templewood's is a social record, but he adopts the pleasant device of tracing the development of the family through their sporting records and, through the family game book, tells us about their characters and about the social changes through which they lived. One cannot do justice to the quality and the essential readableness of this book in the course of a short review. It certainly deserves a permanent place in the library of everyone who is interested in the political and social developments of this country in the past two centuries.

Mr. Herbert Read, in a preface to OUTLINE: An Autobiography, by Paul Nash (Faber. 30s.), recalls an essay in which he had already remarked on the considerable talent for writing which Paul Nash possessed. Mr. Read maintains that the evidence of such a claim is gathered together in the present volume, which consists of an unfinished autobiography, of extracts from Paul Nash's wartime letters, and of selected essays published at various times. Carefully edited, presented and beautifully produced, *Outline* is a continuous narrative which not only demonstrates Paul Nash's writing talent, but, with plentiful illustration, also emphasises his development as an artist.

D. H. Lawrence wrote a story called *The Man Who Loved Islands*, and the title (though not the story) might very well fit Mr. Geoffrey Grigson who, in PLACES OF THE MIND (Routledge. 12s. 6d.), is scarcely off an island, whether it be the Isle of Wight, the Scillies, Iceland, Sardinia, the Canaries or the islands of Hyeres. True, there are also pieces on Cornwall, Wales and Ireland which are, after all, but manifestations of the same thing. One of D. H. Lawrence's best travel books was about Sardinia, and Mr. Grigson worthily treads in his footsteps, but has an eye for other things than those which excited Lawrence. It is the same with Port Cros, where Lawrence lived for a little while before he died. These are the islands of Conrad's *Arrow of Gold*, and Mr. Grigson captures their charm and their atmosphere delightfully.

Mr. Louis Bromfield, whom everybody knows as a successful novelist, was one of that coterie of expatriate American writers who made France their home between the wars. At the outbreak of the last war he went back to Ohio and improved the shining hour by rediscovering Pleasant Valley and writing a book about it. MALABAR FARM (Cassell. 13s. 6d.) is a story of his own life and labours in Pleasant Valley, told in the form of a journal which begins in the autumn of 1944 and leaves off about a year later. It is all about soil, soil erosion, crops, livestock, and the various natural fauna of the Ohio countryside. The neighbours, all sturdy home-spun types, drift in and out, with an occasional visit from some more famous people from Hollywood and New York, a politician or two, and even a few peripatetic Britons. The Allied armies had landed in Normandy; bloody and decisive battles were being fought there, and history was being made in almost every one of these months, but scarcely mention of it occurs in Mr. Bromfield's journal. Yet perhaps he is right, for the things he sets down belong to the eternal verities.



PETER QUENNELL, AUTHOR OF A BIOGRAPHY OF RUSKIN: Mr. Quennell is Editor of the Cornhill Magazine and contributes regularly on books to the "Daily Mail." His books on Byron have had a wide public

In FOUR STUART PORTRAITS (Evans. 10s. 6d.), Mr. Hugh Ross Williamson turns his talents as an historian and a biographer on to some remarkable characters of the early Stuart period. We are assured that at least two of them, Colonel Thomas Rainsborough and Sir Balthazar Gerbier, have never been done before. The other two, Sir John Eliot and Lancelot Andrewes, are, of course, well known and, in the case of the latter, controversial figures.

Some embers of Anglo-Catholic controversy may flare up in the case of Andrewes, and the sparks may even ignite some inflammable material gathered by the latest batch of literary converts; for it is a provocative piece. So is the one about Rainsborough. All are well done and will almost certainly be of interest to anybody who knows even a little about the period.

I cannot believe that anyone in this country could read without being moved, and perhaps inspired, by DESTINY CAN WAIT (Heinemann. 25s.), which is the record of the Polish Air Force during the war. Most of it is in the plain, factual and unemotional official language used in combat reports, squadron diaries and other official records, but there are also the personal narratives of individual members, including those who fought with Bomber, Fighter and Coastal Commands and other formations of the Royal Air Force. It is as well for us to remember now that the Poles were the first of our Allies to go into action against the Luftwaffe in defence of Britain. As Viscount Portal reminds us in a stirring foreword, these gallant young men took no small part in the victory of the Battle of Britain. Subsequently they furnished whole bomber squadrons, and "they were gladly welcomed as partners in the long, hard struggle." Another part of the record deals with the heroism of those in the Polish Air Intelligence who played so great a part in uncovering the German V-weapon threat to this country. It is a noble book, born of a noble conflict. An addition to its plentiful illustrations are some remarkable drawings by that great artist, Topolski.

Christmas Books for the Children

FOR THE OLDER CHILDREN.

The Boys' Book of Science and Invention (Evans. 10s. 6d.).
Green as Grass, by Isobel St. Vincent, illustrated by [illegible]m Prance; and *Mullion*, by Mabel E. Allan illustrated by R. Walter Hall, both of the Girls' Adventure Series. (Hutchinson. Each at 4s. 6d.)
The Return of Long John Silver, by John Connell, illustrated by Ley Kenyon. (Longmans, Green. 6s.)
The Painted Garden: The Story of a Holiday in Hollywood, by Noel Streatfield. (Collins. 8s. 6d.)
Every Child's Book of Pets, by J. B. Aistrop. (Dennis Dobson. 8s. 6d.)
Farmer Giles of Ham, by J. R. R. Tolkien, embellished by P. D. Baynes. (George Allen and Unwin. 6s.)
Come Adventuring With Me, by Bernard Newman, illustrated by Louis Ward. (Latimer House. 8s. 6d.)
Six in a Castle, by Derrick Cuthbert, illustrated by Isabel Veevers. (Heinemann. 7s. 6d.)
Ace Carew—Airman Speed King, by Edward R. Home-Gall. (W. H. Allen. 6s.)

FOR THE NOT-SO-VERY OLD.

Christina's Fairy Book, by Ford Madox Ford, illustrated by Jennetta Vise. (Latimer House. 5s.)
The Starry Floor, verses by Eleanor Farjeon, drawings by Isobel and John Morton Sale. (Michael Joseph. 5s.)

FOR THE YOUNGER CHILDREN.

The Green Orchard, by Maura Laverty, illustrated by A. A. Mason. (Longmans, Green. 10s. 6d.)
Robbut, A Tale of Tails, written and illustrated by Robert Lawson. (Heinemann. 8s. 6d.)
David Hand's *Musical Paint Box Gift Book* (Convoy Publications. 5s.)
The Tale of Babi Monkey, by Valerie Magill, illustrated by C. G. H. Moorhouse. (Longmans, Green. 3s. 6d.)

PICASSO

Through the Eyes of His Friend Jaime Sabartés

Pablo Ruiz Picasso, born at Malaga in 1881, the son of Basque parents, ranks with Cézanne as a supreme innovator. He has been an originator and leader of most of the new departures in painting since 1910. His art has passed through many phases. There are the lovely, if sentimental, paintings of his Blue Period of 1901-04; the Rose period of 1905-06, reminiscent of Cézanne and Van Gogh; and the Negro Period of 1907-08, when the artist was preoccupied with Fauvist doctrines. In 1909 Picasso began to work with Braque, launching his Cubist formulæ, and even then his far-reaching invention did not give out. He designed the decors for ballets, working with Diaghilev in Rome, and after the First World War returned to more classic painting, using canvases on a gigantic scale. During the Spanish Civil War Picasso's art took on a marked harshness and violence, as witness his Guernica painting, and after 1945 he turned to a naturalism of great power, using simple forms and unemphatic colours. Many writers have attempted to describe Picasso's many-sided genius, notably A. Salmon (1920), M. Ragnal (1921), Eugenio d'Ors (1931), G. Stein (1938), and P. Eluard (1947). Now comes his lifelong friend and companion, Jaime Sabartés, with PICASSO (W. H. Allen. 12s. 6d.), a narrative of his personal contacts with the artist as he remembers them. Those contacts began in Barcelona in 1899, and extend across exactly half a century to the present day. Somehow or other they do not seem to be very important. Often they appear to be quite trivial; but in sum total they do build up a picture of the artist, his ironical turn of humour and his views on art and life. Jaime Sabartés emerges very much as the Dr. Watson to Picasso's Sherlock Holmes, a faithful friend who puts up with the vagaries of the man of genius, and the book is written with obvious reverence.

Fulton Oursler, an American editor, journalist and playwright, has seen fit to rewrite the narrative of the Gospels, the life of Jesus, in modern prose. He calls his book THE GREATEST STORY EVER TOLD (World's Work (1913) Ltd.; 15s.). It is written with moving simplicity, a deep sense of the great drama, and abounding faith. Some may approach this work with misgivings, seeing no reason to look for inspiration beyond the superbly written gospel stories we know. They may find, however, that the desire to read on is well sustained, and that following the steps of the Master in modern prose is not without its rewards. No less serious in purpose, but appealing essentially to the young, is Nicolette Gray's JACOB'S LADDER (Faber and Faber. 21s.). This is a Bible picture book culled from Anglo-Saxon and twelfth-century English MSS. To the adult mind these pictures reveal at a glance the intense faith of medieval England. It is a pity that more of them could not have been produced in colour.

Comyns Beaumont, like Mr. Oursler, is an innovator, but not so easy to follow sympathetically. The author of *The Private Life of the Virgin Queen*, *The Riddle of Prehistoric Britain* and *A Rebel in Fleet Street*, always ready to tilt at something, now launches forth with his new book BRITAIN—THE KEY TO WORLD HISTORY (Rider and Company. 21s.). In it Mr. Beaumont claims that much of the biblical story had its setting in Britain. The Garden of Eden, it appears, was in Somerset, Edinburgh stands on the ruins of Old Jerusalem, and where Bristol stands once stood the ill-fated City of Sodom. Mr. Beaumont suggests that when Sodom was destroyed the inhabitants found refuge in the Mendips. There is a lot more besides, but a very little of this sort of reasoning goes a very long way.

The character of Laurence Sterne defies analysis no less than that queer creation of his imagination *Tristram Shandy*, which cannot properly be called a novel at all or, for that matter, be placed in any other technical category. Whatever it is, however, *Tristram Shandy* is a unique curiosity of English humour, and this new edition in Macdonald's ILLUSTRATED CLASSICS (8s. 6d.) is much to be welcomed. John Cowper Powys provides an introduction.

There could be no more fitting tribute to the late Frank S. Smythe, the distinguished alpinist, than MOUNTAINS IN COLOUR (Max Parrish. 25s.). It is a magnificent record of "high endeavour" in the Himalayas, Europe and North America, and the reproductions of Frank Smythe's colour photographs are of a consistent excellence seldom attained. This is a gift book that reflects the greatest credit on its publishers.

DOGS (The Hanill Press. 18s.) is a photographic album of canine studies by Ylla. The portrait gallery concentrates essentially on the eyes, at once mournful, melting, appealing, proud and baleful.

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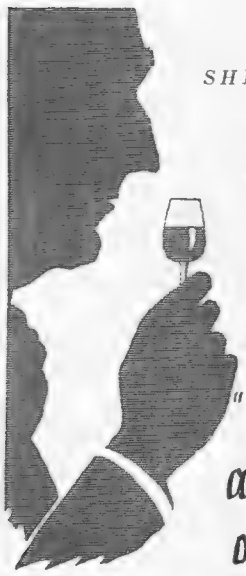

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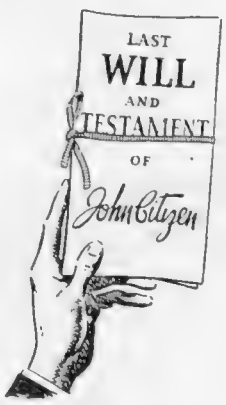

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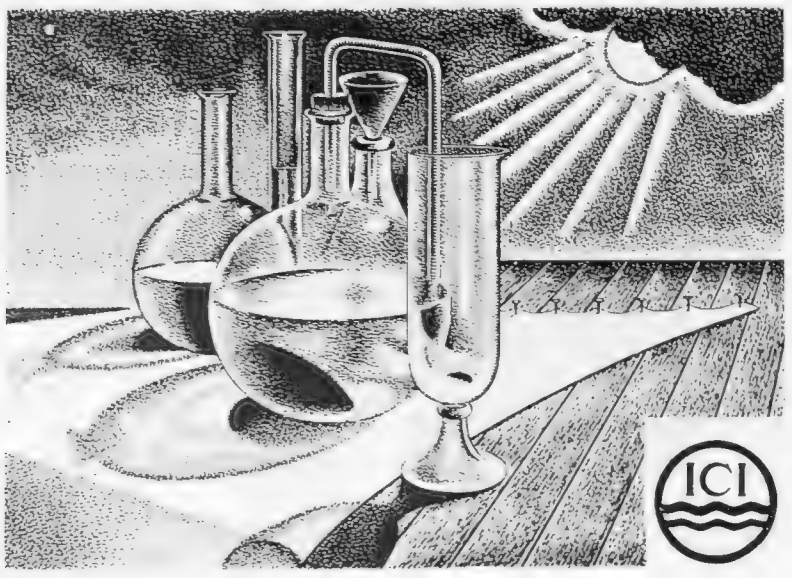

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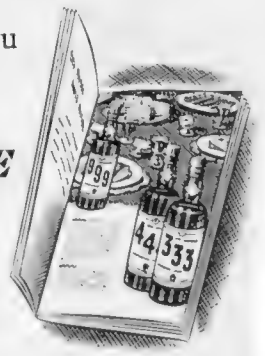

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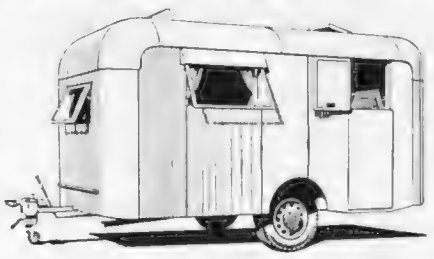

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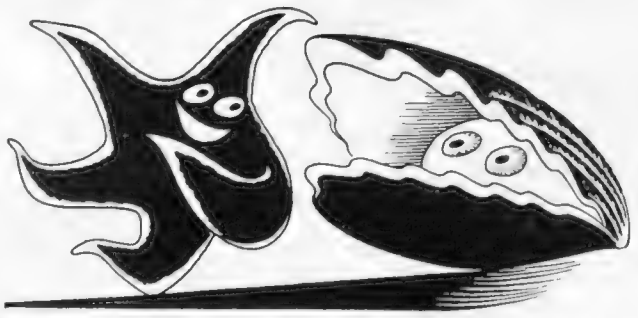

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The general note of this year's SPHERE Christmas Number—the first since the war—is of the old-time Christmas, and particular attention has been paid to the Victorian and the Regency periods. Stories by CHARLES DICKENS and MRS. HENRY WOOD have been revived; JOHN GORE contributes an article on ANTHONY TROLLOPE; W. P. ROBINS has done two pages in colour of paintings of DICKENS' surviving links with London; one of TISSOT'S rare water-colours is reproduced (to which STELLA GIBBONS has written a story) and WILLIAM LOGSDAIL'S St. Martin-in-the-Fields in the Eighties—one of the gems of the Chantrey Exhibition. There is a special section in colour of flower paintings of the 17th and 18th centuries, representative of the finest work of the Dutch masters. The centre double-spread is a reproduction of *The Netherlands Proverbs*, one of the works of PIETER BRUEGEL. These are but a few of the 56 pages of short stories, articles and colour plates by famous artists and authors in the Xmas No. of THE SPHERE.

YOU, YOUR FAMILY and all your friends will have a warm welcome for THE SPHERE'S Christmas Number . . . reappearing this year after a lapse of nearly ten years! What a great celebration Number this is to gladden the hearts of friends overseas.* They, too, will delight in the "old-fashioned Christmas" the editor has prepared for his readers. But the Christmas Number of THE SPHERE will be as rare as it is delightful: **it is on sale NOW and the one way to be sure of your copy is to get it from your regular bookstall or newsagent today!**

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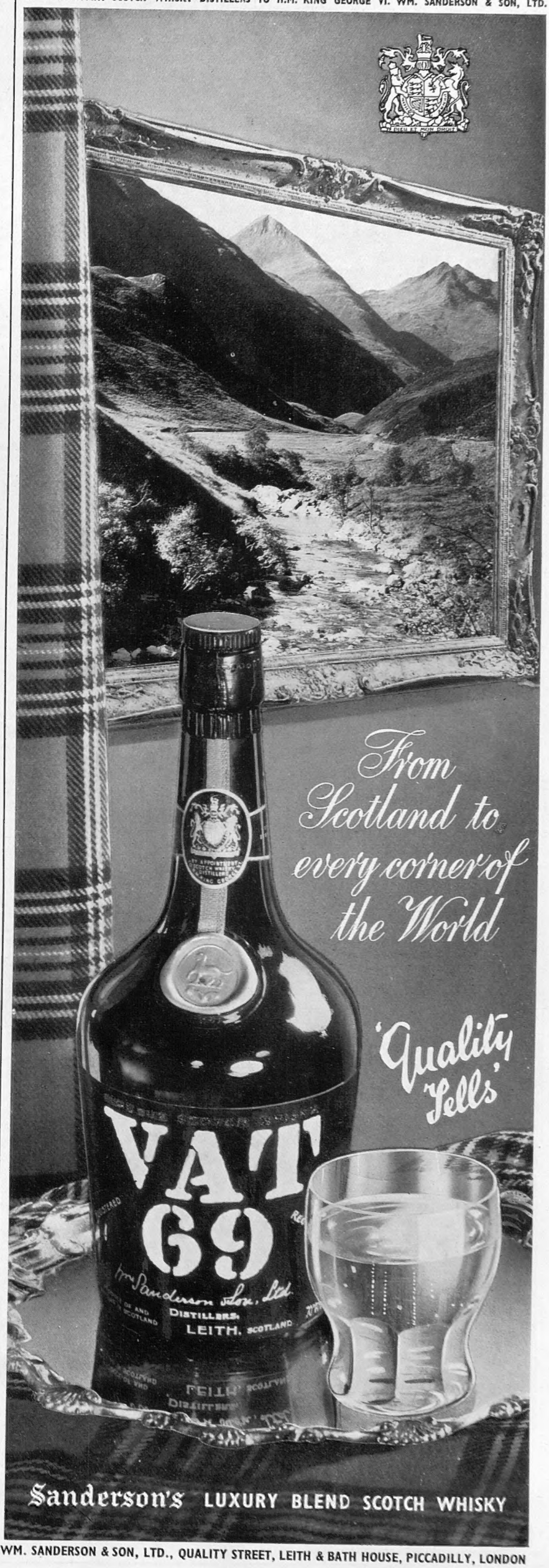

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IN QUEST OF GOOD HOTELS

BY ASHLEY COURTENAY

WHERE to go for Christmas is ever a hardy annual problem, and this year additional complications have crept in to make the solution even more insoluble.

One result of the devaluation of the pound is that it would seem that more people will be spending Christmas in Britain. Another factor is that the public, tired of the unequal struggle of catering for home needs, is leaning towards a hotel Christmas and putting the onus on the hotelier. But the crippling effect of the Catering Wages Act, which presumes a hotel-keeper can put on a Christmas dinner at 5s. per head and pay increased wages to his staff, is resulting in fewer hotels catering for Christmas. Indeed, some have already put up the shutters until next spring. There can be little chance now of getting accommodation at those hotels which have always made a feature of Christmas, for they are in the main booked up from year to year. But there are others who will welcome your enquiries either because it is the first Christmas they have been able to offer since they were derequisitioned, or they have adopted the policy that even if they run Christmas at a loss it will be good personal advertising for the spring and summer months.

A happy Christmas should be had by all who take advantage of the programme of festivities arranged at the Spa Hotel, Bath, but early applications should be made, as those who visited the Granby Hotel at Harrogate before the war will recall, the name of Crossman is closely allied to comfort, cuisine and Christmas. Another hotel which is making a big feature of Christmas this year is the Headland Hotel at Newquay, in Cornwall. Never did the stock of this hotel stand so high as it does now, so write at once to Major A. Polglaze for the Headland's Christmas programme, which opens with an invitation to visitors to decorate the hotel, followed by a Children's Fancy Dress Party, after which the "grown ups" can relax at the Manager's Sherry Party. From then until the New Year's Eve Dinner and Carnival Ball, there lies before you a week of well-planned entertainment, including Scavenger Hunt, Whist Drive, and a Table Tennis Tournament.

The Tollard Royal Hotel, Bournemouth, offers full and varied amusement, interspersing dances with concerts, a magician, and a lady illusionist, as well as tournaments of indoor games, from bridge and whist to table tennis and a "point-to-point" meeting in the ballroom.

If a whole week's holiday at Christmas is more than you can manage and you do not wish to travel too far away from London Town, the Grosvenor Hotel, Westcliff-on-Sea, who have such a fine reputation for children's parties throughout the year, have a four-day Christmas programme to keep both parents and children happy and amused; or why not go to the Lodge Hotel at Englefield Green, and avail yourself of their special terms for a stay lasting from dinner on Christmas Eve to breakfast on December 27?

Other equally attractive programmes of Christmas and the New Year festivities have reached me from the Grand Hotel, Swanage, the Llansantffraed Court Hotel and Club, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, and from the Stratton House Hotel, Cirencester, who are also making a special feature after the New Year of children's parties on Thursday, January 5, and Tuesday, January 10.

I am glad to see that most of the programmes mentioned include a special party for the staff, and ask visitors to join with the Management in making this particular evening a success.

Letters, accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope for reply, should be addressed to Mr. Ashley Courtenay, c/o The Editor, The Sphere, Commonwealth House, 1, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1.

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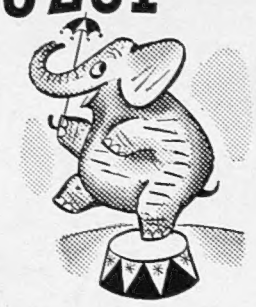

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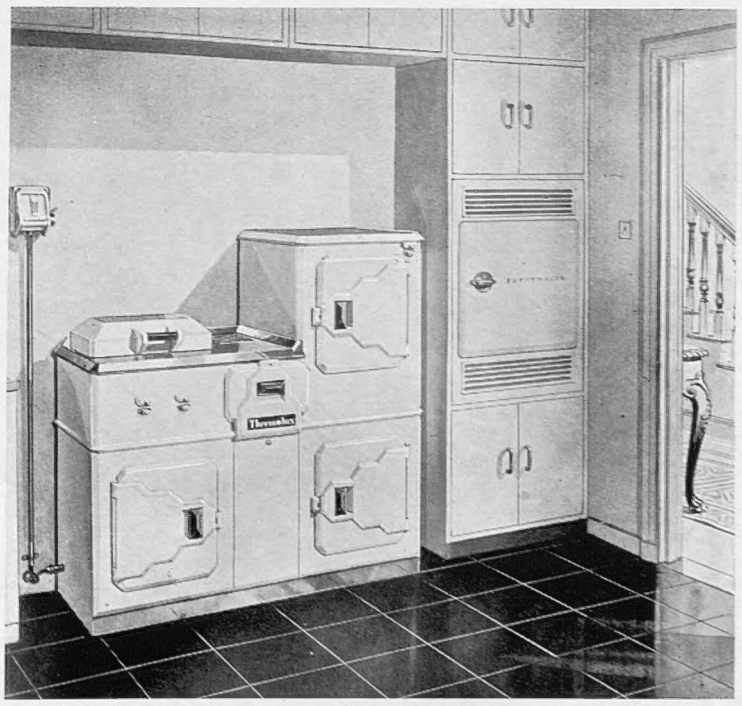

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